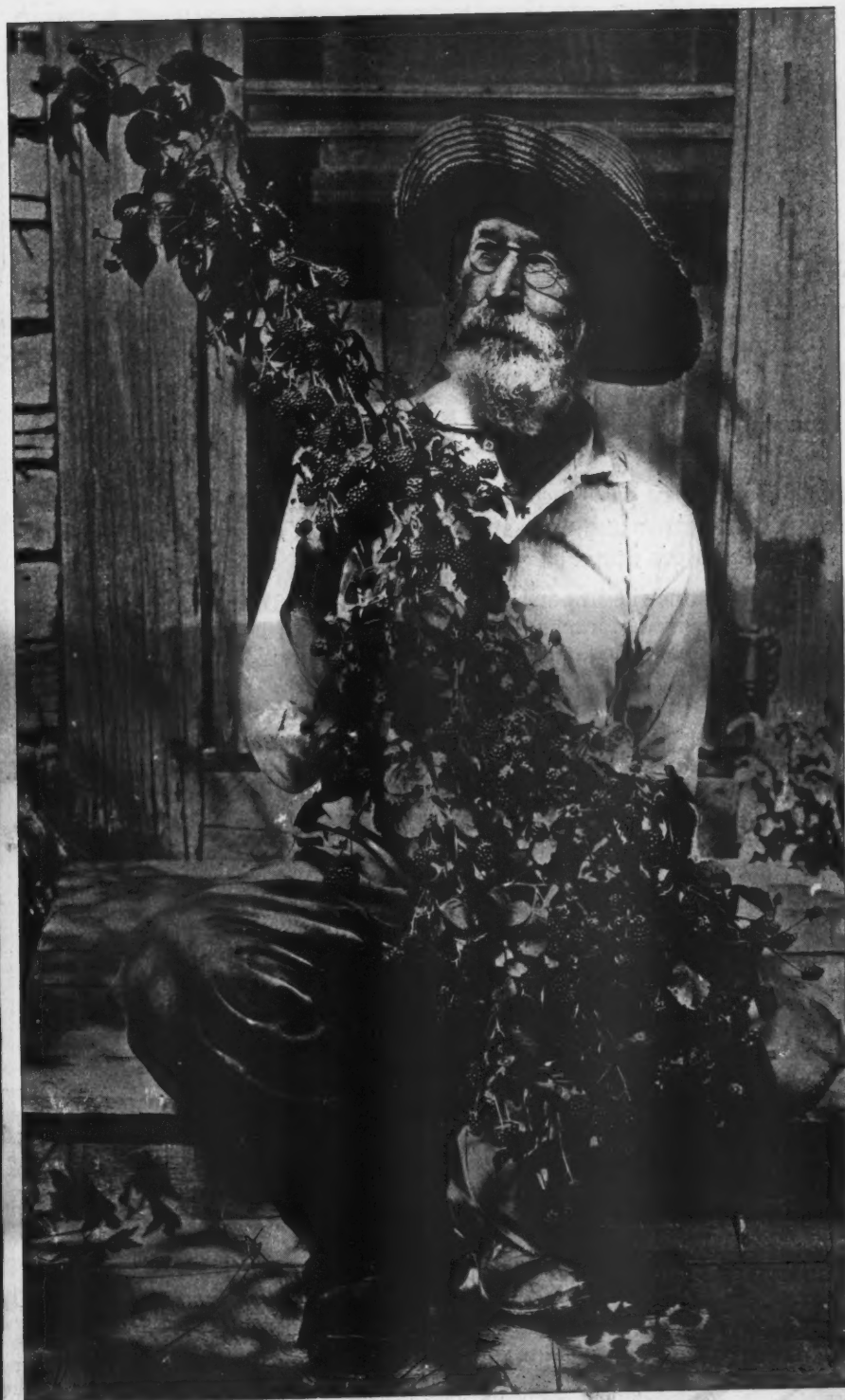


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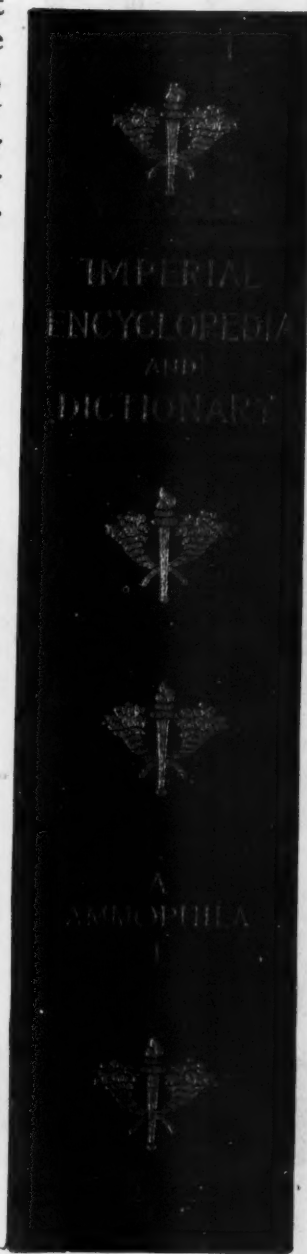
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# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

Published Monthly—Three Years for \$1.00

Volume 29.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1909.

Number 8.

## Earth's Contrition.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by M. T. Kendall.

Old earth had lost her mooring  
In her wanderings had gone astray,  
Till her shivering children hovering,  
On her bosom stole away;  
And the day was chill and voiceless,  
When flaming from afar  
She caught her dreary image,  
In the gleaming of a star.

Like a sinner long in erring  
She beheld her lack of grace,  
And the vanished light and beauty  
From her former lovely face,  
But her hardened heart was helpless,  
To awake the budding years  
Till contrite April, bland and mellow,  
Sheds for her a shower of tears.

Then I sat alone on the hilltop  
When the beautiful earth was aglow  
With the bloom of the summer's promise,  
In the white winged vale below,  
The gleam of her snowy vesture,  
In the glare of the golden light,  
Seemed a fringe of heaven waving  
In the field of mortal sight.

Ye sons of a faith, devotees of a creed,  
Who see through the fruit the power of  
the seed

When a sinner is turned from his ways,  
Hath the magical truth to your minds  
been asserted,

That summer is but an old sinner converted  
With its flowers and its golden days?

When ye turn from the scene all snow-  
flakes pearled,  
Where the fierce gale blows over an ice  
clogged world

That glows like a crystal sea,  
And look on the charms of a summer day,  
So fair skilled art can never portray,  
Behold what a sinner can be.

## Where \$190,000,000 Worth of Provisions Are Sold.

Down along the docks of the North river, between these and Hudson street, for blocks is a region of bustle and of traffic congestion, of big establishments and sidewalks piled with packages and cases and crates of all kinds. This region is the realm of the produce men.

Street after street, every spot is devoted to the one business and the strange visitors would imagine this was some world emporium making ready to ship to every corner of the earth. It is shipping, but chiefly for the purpose of distributing consignments to the many sections of the great metropolis itself.

Down here all is strict business, according to Alcorn, and one does not imbibe any atmosphere of the clover field or the poultry yard, nor does one have time to descant on the worth of the business hen or beauteous kine. What one hears about here is "cases of firsts," "packages of prime," etc.

For here as indicated are handled the country's most precious, for most perishable dairy and poultry products from day to day. In a year there pass through the hands of the merchants \$95,000,000 worth of these products—\$5,000,000 worth of cheese, \$34,000,000 worth of butter, \$25,000,000 worth of eggs and \$31,000,000 worth of poultry.

New York consumes 4,000,000 cases of eggs alone—each case containing thirty dozen eggs. The average price of these eggs is for the year 23 cents a dozen. Of this number there may be from 600,000 to 900,000 of refrigerator eggs, which are stored for distribution to the retailers and sold to the consumers through the regular channels.

In the height of the season the receipts may sometimes be as high as 40,000 cases or more in a single day, the prices fluctuating according to the condition of supply and demand as well as of the eggs themselves; the range in prices during the year being from perhaps 40 to 17 cents a dozen at wholesale.

The high prices occur during the late fall and winter when production is ordinarily at its lowest point; but during February and early March, according to the weather conditions, the supply jumps and prices relax to the great relief of the thrifty housewives of Manhattan and the boroughs.

One of the ladies—How long have you been in charge here, captain?

Captain—Not very long, madam; only two years.

Lady—Indeed? And why did the former captain leave?

Captain—He died, madam.

Lady—How sad; and what did he die of?

Captain—He was asked to death by the ladies.



THE ABANDONED HOMESTEAD.

This picture is worthy of being painted by an artist. It shows a roadway running by an abandoned farm house. For sixty years this house has been a home. For sixty years children have played along this roadway and have gathered beneath the shade of the vines and trees about the old house. Here young men and women have gone forth to be married and from this doorway the hearse has departed many times in the years gone by. Here has been the abode of happiness and of sorrow, of enthusiasm and of discouragement. The owner of this old house may have built a new house on another part of the farm, or he may have moved away to some distant land and left the farm in the hands of tenants who have neglected it.

How many neglected farms there are in every part of the country. There are few American farms in which you see the careful attention that a city man would give his business efforts. Our farms are capable of doing wonderful things for us if we will treat them in the right way. We should treat our farms as we do our banks in which we deposit our money. We cannot expect to continually draw money out of the bank if we do not put money in it. Neither should we continue to continually draw fertility out of our farms without replacing it. Also keep the farm buildings in good condition.

## Orchard Will Need Spraying.

If there are but thirty trees a hand-pump may be used; if there are more, or if two neighbors can combine, it would be better to purchase a larger hand-pump. For an orchard of one hundred trees, the writer suggests an Admiral pump with 2½-inch cylinder, 1-inch suction hose, ½-inch discharge or a smaller pump of some other good make. This pump will carry two lines of hose. It can be fixed onto a stout plank and fastened in the wagon. Two kerosene barrels can be purchased, and the following supplies will be necessary: Ten feet of 1-inch suction hose will be ample; this can be placed in the bungle-hole of the barrel, and when one is emptied it can be transferred into the other; two lengths of ½-inch hose, one of which might be fifteen feet and the other twenty or twenty-five feet; two bamboo extensions, either ten or twelve feet; two brass Ys and four nozzles; two sets of hose-couplings and clamps will also be required. The writer has found the "Misty" nozzle, 1501, very efficient. Such an outfit can be bought for less than \$40; it will last for several years, and on one hundred trees it will more than pay for itself the first year. The first thing, then, to do is to secure a sprayer of some kind. A small barrel pump with hose will cost from \$12 up.

For thirty trees 50 pounds of copper sulphate should be secured and a 100-pound keg of arsenate of lead, a little lump lime will have to be secured from time to time. These are the materials required.

Does your brother like cheese? Well, if you had a brother, would he like cheese? Do birds of a feather flock together? A rolling stone gets the early worm. It's a wise father that gathers no moss.—"Dundreary."

## Apple Crop Improved.

Stimulated by a good rain and fine growing weather, the western New York apple crop is making favorable progress. The long dry spell had caused apprehension, as apples were beginning to drop in considerable numbers, but the heavy rains have allayed alarm on that score, for the time being at least. In spite of predictions of a scarcity, those who have made an investigation of crop conditions say the yield will be good in most sections. The crop at the moment which promises to be lighter than last year is the Baldwin. This variety, which has been heavy the last two seasons, is not bearing so well this year.

Greenings and Russets have developed splendidly. The bearing trees are loaded in most of the large western New York orchards. No fungus to amount to anything has done damage yet, growers say, and with favorable weather from now on there is no reason why a large crop of Greenings and Russets should not be harvested. Spys, Twenty Ounce, Spitzenbergs, and other varieties are also growing in a manner to make their owners happy.

By the end of this month, dealers say, there will be something doing in the deal. Prices will then begin to be talked about, and it is the general impression that Baldwins are going to start at a pretty stiff figure. Just how much they will open at is a debatable question, but around here growers are bullish, especially on Baldwins.

"Say, there's something I can't get on to. Coming down in the morning, you always manage to sit beside the same swell looking girl. But you never speak to her. What's the answer?"

"That's my wife. She's taking lessons in a cooking school."—Cleveland "Leader."

## Beautifying the Farm.

At the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural association, S. M. Meehan spoke as follows on the "Beautification of waste places:"

A dwelling place should be made a home in every sense of the word. The grounds immediately surrounding the house and beyond should be made attractive and lovely to those who live right on the spot. But then we must think of others, too. We want to please our visitors, friends and neighbors, and in fact every one who passes by. It is rightly a matter for personal pride that our surroundings be made to speak our appreciation of the beauties of nature.

A good expanse of lawn may be considered one of the chief aims, because when that is set apart, it offers many opportunities for development in detail and effects.

Decide to have a flower garden—not simply flower beds and borders around the grounds, but something of an enclosure into which one may pass and feel that he is in a different atmosphere, where flowers are on every side inviting admiration and interest. I know of no phase of gardening that is more delightful, invigorating and care destroying than that which relates to the hardy flowers. A carefully selected assortment gives a profusion of flowers all the year, from the very earliest spring days when some will open their adventurous blossoms almost out from the snow, to the time when some will defy the lighter frosts of the autumn.

A rose garden, which may be made a section of a general flower garden, is much more pleasing than where roses are simply scattered here and there. They are not fitted for promiscuous planting, and always respond better to definite treatment.

There are many kind of waste places. Perhaps one may be the stump of an old tree which would be beautified if a vine were allowed to clamber over it.

## Strawberry Fertilizers.

Liberal feeding is desirable for strawberry beds, says F. A. Waugh, in the bulletin of the Massachusetts board of agriculture. This liberality must begin as soon as the plants are set out, or even before, for the soil should be in first class condition before planting. Professor Voorhees suggests 500 to 800 pounds of fertilizer, made up as follows: Raw ground bone, 1 part; acid phosphate, 1 part; muriate of potash, 1 part—to be applied before setting out the plants. Plants should then have an application of some quick-acting nitrogenous fertilizer, preferably nitrate of soda, as soon as they start to grow. This would mean 50 to 60 pounds of nitrate of soda or 50 to 60 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, or 100 pounds of dried blood. The necessary point is to give the plants a vigorous growth from the very first. The second spring, when a crop of fruit is expected, an additional dressing of nitrogenous fertilizer should be given. This would consist of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda or 150 pounds of dried blood per acre.

## Improving Old Orchards.

Probably no part of the farms of this vicinity is of so much value as the small orchards, yet the orchard is neglected. One reason why these orchards have been neglected is the lack of information as to the right thing to do. In the course of the next few weeks we shall be able to describe how these orchards may be brought into profitable production. The items as to what should be done will appear from time to time in this paper. Most of the orchards are in sod and may be kept this way if desired. Pigs and sheep may be grazed in the orchard, but horses and cattle should certainly be kept out. Most orchards will be more profitable if cultivated, but the cultivation should be done during April, May and the early part of June, and then seeded to clover or some cover crop. So much for the general policy.

Salt in measure is wholesome, but in surfeit is a deadly poison. Rascally amateur drovers, to make hogs weigh more, sometimes heavily salt and water them just before selling; this often kills the hogs before they reach the scales.



## The Pomeroy English Walnut.

It is an interesting fact not generally known that English walnuts can be successfully grown in as cold a climate as New York.

The English walnut was first introduced into this country about a century ago, probably by the English, and here for the first time it was given the name by which it is now universally known, to distinguish it from the black walnut, which is a native of this country.

Our experience with the English walnut in New York state dates back to the Centennial year, 1876. My father being at that time in Philadelphia, noticed an English walnut tree in the yard of his host, and never before having seen the trees growing, he was much interested. The tree is uncommon even in that locality, this particular one being cherished for its oddity.

From this tree the Pomeroy variety at Lockport, N. Y., was propagated, the only kind which has been found to raise profitable crops so far north.

The seven original trees are now standing on the farm and are a valuable asset to the property, not only because of their novelty and beauty as trees, but also for the large crops of nuts produced annually. This variety blooms about June first, thereby escaping late frosts. It is very hardy, the wood ripening well before winter. The trees bear at an early age, growing to rather extensive size, with a dense dark green foliage. The bark is light grey, a trifle darker than the white birch, and the nut is the average in size, with a thin shell. The kernel is full and very delicious, being pronounced by experts as superior to either the imported or California varieties, having taken the gold medal at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. and winning first prize at other nut contests.

In 1901 the thermometer fell so low that some peach trees and grape vines growing a short distance from our young English walnut trees were killed, while the latter were not injured in the least.

We are convinced that this acclimated English walnut tree will do well on any soil or in any climate where the black walnut, butternut or oak thrives. It makes a handsome shade, as well as ornamental, tree. Unlike other nut trees, we have found it to be practically free from worms and insects. The leaves are not shed until after the frost in the fall, at which time the nuts also fall free from their outside shuck, which resembles that of the black walnut, but is only about half the thickness.

After being dried the nuts may be put in bags ready for market or stored for winter use. A large tree will often produce ten bushels or more of shucked nuts.

Besides these seven large trees we have propagated many small ones. Two years ago an orchard of about eight acres was set out and is doing well. Trees may be transplanted in the fall or spring.

Nut culture is only in its infancy in the United States. Not one half the nuts consumed in this country are grown here. That nuts are a valuable and healthful food is rapidly becoming known and recognized. Because of this and the limited supply the price of all kinds of nuts is constantly on the increase.—A. C. Pomeroy.

### Double Service of Fruits.

The apple, the pear, the plum, the peach, the cherry serve a double purpose and do us a double service, says "American Cultivator." They give us the beauty of their flowers to see, and they lavish upon us the burden of their fruits to eat. They are both aesthetic and practical in their mission, and it behooves us to foster and protect and care for them with as much thought as we give to the elms or the maples that shade our lawns, or the flowers that ornament our gardens. Every homestead, whether it be the few feet behind our city houses, the more extended areas of our suburbs, or the broad acres of the country, contains the possibilities of an orchard, and where the many are thinking of their duty to make flower gardens or to plant shade trees, it becomes the mis-



Gathering the English Walnuts on the Pomeroy farm.

sion of the few to stimulate an interest in the blossoming fruit trees. They are something of which there can never be too much. We have only to glance about us during these weeks of May to understand the beauty of which they are capable, and at the same time we may look forward into the late summer and autumn for the still further satisfaction they will give us. The apple tree and its companions have many floral rivals, to be sure, but none greater than their own rivalry of the blossoming and bearing seasons. Therefore plant fruit trees and then plant more fruit trees.

**Why Trees Are Barren.**—Failure to set fruit is not always due to imperfect fertilization. Efficiency of pollen varies with the conditions of the tree and environments. Some of the main factors which govern the pollination are vigor, variety, health, age, heredity and vitality of the tree. Most all varieties of fruit are improved by cross-fertilization and a large orchard should be planted with one-third of the trees as pollen producers. It is known that the same varieties do not blossom the same time in different parts of the state, but like conditions will affect the same varieties similarly. Varieties that are useful for producing pollen must blossom at the same time the desired varieties bloom and the pollen must be potent on that variety. Up to the present time all the work in pollination has shown the following apple varieties to be more or less sterile and should not be planted alone: Northern Spy, Gravenstein, Grimes, Tompkins King, Red Astrachan, Esopus Spitzenburg, York Imperial, Belleflower, Winesap and Willow Twig. The self-fertile are: Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Ben Davis, Oldenburg, R. I. Greening, Fallawater, Baldwin and Yellow Transparent. The pear varieties considered self-sterile are: Anjou, Bartlett, Bosc, Clairgeau, Clapp, Columbia, Gray Doyenne, Easter, Howell, Idaho, Jones Seedling, Kieffer, Lawrence, Louise, Mt. Vernon, Pound, Sheldon, Superfine and Winter Nellis. Those considered self-fertile are: Buffum, Angouleme, Elizabeth, Flemish Beauty, Le Conte, Seckel, Tyson and White Doyenne.

**Perfect Blossoms.**—To determine the secrets of cross pollination we once went into an orchard and put paper bags over some of the flowers so that the pollen or bees could not get in and fertilize them. Every cluster that comes out in the spring has from five to six or seven flowers in it, so that they pollinate themselves if fertile, says "Field and Farm." If the blossoms under the sacks bore perfect fruit, why then it was evident that the variety was self-pollinating, that the pollen from its own flower fertilized itself, and if not the variety was evidently self-sterile. In the course of these experiments we found that the Bartlett and the Anjou pear and some others are sterile so far as their own pollen is concerned. Large blocks of Bartlett pear orchards have turned out barren because they need the pollen from some other variety. In some orchards there are a few trees of some other variety and when

Bartletts are planted around these trees where the bees can carry the pollen they all bear fruit while back in the block a distance away, the trees may bear no fruit, so that it is a demonstrated fact that it requires some other variety with the Bartlett and a number of other sorts for cross-pollinating.

### Crop of Baldwins Lighter.

Rochester, N. Y.—The shortage in Baldwins seems to be most acute west of Rochester. In Spencerport, Brockport, Albion, Medina, and Lockport, dealers agree that this variety will be below last year in point of yield. Around Brockport the shortage is said to be the most pronounced. One dealer at that place gave it as his opinion that the crop would not be more than one-third as large, but that the shortage would probably be offset by good crops of Greenings, Russets, Twenty-Ounce, Spys and Kings, although he added that some growers were reporting light crops on their King trees.

East of Rochester, particularly in Wayne county, the outlook is for an average crop, with Baldwins in most sections showing up fairly well. Where Baldwins did not bear heavy last year the trees are quite full, with the fruit growing in clusters in many orchards. The drop has not been bad in the eastern part of the belt, although if the weather continues for another month dire result might ensue. Some damage is reported from fungus, but is not bad yet.

**Our Supremacy in Danger.**—Apple growers in the northwest are shipping their product across the continent and the Atlantic ocean to England and other parts of Europe. Even Asia has taken some of them, and Australia gets thousands of boxes of the very best "and calls for more." This information all comes to us by way of the New York "Times," which is in such a state of alarm over the possible ruin of the apple growing industry in this state that it says: "In this state thousands of neglected and abandoned farms can be made to yield apples as abundantly, better flavored apples than those of Oregon, and at as great a profit. Our business men who are tired of the city should seek these farms in preference to the farms of Oregon," says "Democrat and Chronicle." We trust the business men of New York city will heed this Macedonian cry and save the supremacy of New York as an apple growing state. It is clearly a task that is far beyond the powers of the men at present engaged in the apple growing business.

### A Profitable Apple Orchard.

As part of the mixed farming in Brant there is here and there a little of specialization in one or two lines. On the Lewis homestead the specialization has run to potatoes and apples. Mr. Lewis has a five acre apple orchard—mostly Spys and Greenings. There is no regular co-operative apple shipping association up Burford way, but Mr. Lewis and a neighbor, who is in the same line, work together in disposing of their apples. Last year Mr. Lewis obtained \$2.25 for his No. 1, and \$1.90 for his No. 2. The year before he got \$3 for No. 1, \$2.80 for No. 2, and \$1.75 for No. 3. In one year the gross proceeds from his five acre orchard realized \$790. But the orchard is well cared for in spraying, pruning and cultivation. It is never plowed, a disc being used instead and cultivation is kept up until mid-July, when a cover crop of clover is sown. There is a belt of spruce on the north and of cedar on the west side.—"The Weekly Sun."

### Set Out 1,000,000 Trees.

The Pennsylvania railroad set out this spring more than 1,000,000 trees. This will make a total of 3,430,000 trees planted in the last three years to provide for some of the company's future requirements in timber and cross-ties. This constitutes the largest forestry plan yet undertaken by any private corporation.

Heretofore the company's forestry operations have been confined to a limited area between Philadelphia and Altoona. This year, however, 65,000 trees are being set out on tracts of land near Metuchen and New Brunswick, N. J. In addition, there are to be planted within the next month 207,000 trees near Conewago, Pa., 186,000 in the vicinity of Van Dyke, 334,000 at Lewistown Junction, 7000 at Pomeroy, and 205,000 at Denholm.—New York "Times."

### A Sunbeam.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. M. F. Sours.  
Shining through the stormcloud,  
Freshening the flowers,  
Coloring the rainbow  
After summer showers,  
Hies the little sunbeam  
From the skies above—  
Yours the same glad errand;  
Fill your sphere with love.

### Fertilizing the Soil.

The natural fertility of our soil has, in many cases, been depleted and we must learn how to restore to the soil its lost fertility, says W. C. McCalla, in "Canadian Weekly Fruit Grower."

We must incorporate vegetable matter with the soil and produce a spongy condition of the soil.

Barnyard manure is a good restorer if we can get enough of it.

Growing green crops to plow under is also good.

Rye will grow upon any soil. Clover is a great restorer. You can easily build up your land if you can get clover to catch.

Potash or wood ashes will help the clover to grow. Broadcast the clover seed and go over the land with a weeder.

Drawing out manure in winter and putting it on the land is a good plan, except on the hillsides or where the land washes badly.

Sandy land is likely to be deficient in potash.

The use of commercial fertilizers is on the increase in Ontario. We are at a point now corresponding to the point reached in the United States twenty-five years ago, and in Europe fifty years ago.

Farmers must know the character of the various fertilizing materials and the general principles of applying them to the soil. We must grow paying crops and also keep up the fertility of our land.

Commercial fertilizers enable us to feed the crops with what they need. They are a plant food, just as barnyard manure is a plant food.

A hardware dealer in our town tells a story about a prim old lady who came into his store the other day to purchase a carpet sweeper. She gazed here and there about the store as she entered, and finally going up to the dealer she looked at him quizzically over her glasses and asked "Do you keep carpet sweepers?"

"Yes, madam," replied the dealer, and naming the two kinds which he said he had in stock, asked which she desired.

"Well, said the lady, "you may show me both kinds if you will."

"Just a moment, madam, until I get them from the rear of the store." And with that he went to an obscure corner to take down the carpet sweepers from their hooks upon the wall.

It happened that in front of one of the makes which he desired there was a lawn mower so hung that he had to move it. He took it down from the hook, and as he did so it rolled along the floor with a grinding rattle.

Before he had time to turn around he heard the old lady shout from the front of the store: "That makes more noise than my old one, and I don't care to look at it," and so saying she whisked out to the door, leaving the dealer to wonder whether the joke was worth the loss of the sale.—Portland "Express."

### Greenings.

The apple question has assumed great importance of late years, and, if there is a way to renew old trees, now bearing poor fruit of good varieties, it should certainly be known, says "Country Gentleman." I have a number of Greening and Pippin trees that reached the limit of growth years ago. Last fall, while picking the Greenings, I discovered the cause of most of the poor, undersized apples. Such apples were borne on limbs with rough bark and unthrifty appearance, while, if a smooth-barked limb chanced to be among them, it bore apples easily double in size, and, of course, much better in quality. If these rough-barked limbs had been cut out years ago, and smooth, thrifty limbs allowed to take their places, the product of the trees would now be doubled in size and quality. The idea of cutting off all the suckers is a wrong one. Some of the best ones should be saved, and in their places there should be cut away the rough-barked outer limbs, that I have mentioned as bearing poor fruit.

### How Jefferson Looked.

"He is a large man. In fact, I never met a person of loftier stature with the exception of O'Connell (Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish jurist). He has a noble face, with a Scotch-Irish cast of features and with curly hair of a reddish tint, although greatly mixed with gray. His mouth is large and firm set, while his nose is of the true Scottish type and unusually wide at the nostrils. As to his eyes I would say that they are of a grayish and light blue tint mixed and steely in expression."

Where green manuring is not practicable, truck growers agree that stable manure is indispensable. The soil must have humus.



## Prof. Van Deman's Letter and Answers.

### Notes from Alaska.

On the second of July it was my privilege to sail for a short trip to Alaska. It was not possible to take time from my work of judging the fruits at the A.-Y.-P. Exposition to travel farther over the southeastern portion and this we have done in less than ten days, and on one of the best ships of the Alaska Steamship Company, the Jefferson. There are many ships making the same and other trips to Alaska waters, but none could be better and everyone who has tried the different ones say that those who go on the Jefferson are specially favored and I agree with them. The ship is not a very large one, but she is staunch, trim and ably manned. I never traveled with a more agreeable set of men than Captain Nord and his officers. They did everything that could be done to make everyone aboard feel at home, and he took us to all kinds of places of interest. It would be difficult to say which was the more interesting of them and still more so to properly describe them. The whole trip has been one changing scene of grandeur and interest. Perhaps, if a vote was taken by the passengers, who range from grandparents to school children, the Taku Glacier would be the best of all.

There are very many glaciers lying in the mountain fastnesses, but the most of them are "dead." This means that they are no longer "active," that is, reaching from the dizzy mountain heights, where they are formed from the snows and rains that fall in this northern coast region in lavish abundance, to the sea, where they break off in great ledges, forming the ice bergs. We could see several at once in some places, their greenish white surfaces glowing in the sunlight that has almost no ending during the midsummer. Nearly all are several miles wide and extend back for from ten to fifty miles between great mountain ridges, and usually connecting with the main ice cap that crowns the range all along the Alaskan coast. They are rivers of ice that flow slowly but steadily towards the sea, the final home of their muddy waters. They grind the rocks in their way partly into powder, which makes all glacial streams milky.

Taku glacier is a live one. It is not over a mile broad on its face at the sea, but it broadens as it recedes backwards into the mountains. Captain Nord put the ship reasonably close to the front of the glacier, so all on board could see it in its grandeur. I took several photographs of it and the mountain walls that enclose it. The front face of the ice wall is hundreds of feet high and seamed and cracked in most fantastic style. The whole bay for miles was filled with floating ice of all sizes and shapes that has fallen from the glacier into the sea. While we were there two great masses broke loose with mighty roaring and plunged into the briny deep. The bergs thus formed usually have a most delicate bluish appearance. The air for miles around is chilled by this natural cold storage plant. Overcoats and wraps were in demand by everyone on board. The majesty and beauty of this scene will be a bright memory forever with all who saw it.

At all the places we stopped I made special effort to see all that was possible of the efforts in horticulture. Nearly all who have even small yards in the towns are growing some of the hardier fruits, vegetables and flowers. It was common to see the front yards filled with potatoes, radishes, lettuce, turnips, strawberries, raspberry and currant bushes and many other sorts of similarly useful things. There were some healthy looking fruit trees of the hardier kinds, but none that I saw were very large or robust. Their growth seemed to be somewhat stunted, especially the plum and cherry trees. Apple trees were small but healthy. I went into a number of private places and talked with the owners about their experiences with things of this kind. They all said that there was little difficulty in growing all the vegetables and berries they need, but not of the tree fruits. Indeed, there is a great abundance of wild berries of several kinds, especially the huckleberry, salmonberry and cranberry. These are all different species from any that we have in the eastern states. The huckleberry is a rather tall, bushy form and the berries are large and rich. I gathered and ate some of them at several places. The salmonberry is a species of raspberry, *rubus spectabilis*, which grows all over the northwest, from Oregon to the Aleutian peninsula. It has two forms, which seem to me to be sufficiently different to warrant separate specific classification. They both have large white flowers and the leaves are large but quite different in form. The fruit is red and

yellow and of rich and glowing shades. I do not know any berry that is more beautiful in appearance and few that are equal. The fruit is large and the quality excellent. There need be no lack of berries in the household economy of southern Alaska at least. The natives gather and sell them cheaply, but the season is late, usually August before they are fully ripe and abundant. The Indians preserve them in fish and seal oil for winter use.

Many flowers do very well, especially pansies, sweet peas, peonies, poppies, and roses. There are many lovely wild flowers and the ferns are glorious. The headquarters of the experiment station work for Alaska is at Sitka, where Professor C. C. Georgeson, the director, lives. I went to see him as soon as we landed and found him living on the spot where the old Russian castle once stood. It is a most slightly place and the view of the spruce-clad islands dotted over the bay with the majestic mountains in the background form a scene of rare loveliness. It is fully equal to anything I have ever seen on the Florida coast or among the Bahamas. I made several photos of it from different points.

But it is of the work that Prof. Georgeson is doing that I wish to make special mention. He has charge of the entire work of experimenting with fruits, vegetables, grains, forage plants, etc., in the whole of Alaska and he is large enough to grasp the entire situation. He told me what anyone who is observing can easily see, but which may seem strange to others, that the clearing of land on which to plant is the greatest drawback to growing things. The native tree growth is immense and the wood so durable that it is centuries in rotting and the tangle of roots, logs and stumps beneath the living growth is many feet in depth, and as it is usually too wet to burn, it is a very expensive matter to clear them off. Very little of the timbered land can be cleared for less than \$300 per acre. And when the timber is off there is often a great quantity of boulders and gravel and sometimes the bed rock appears on the surface. But there is soil enough in most places that are near enough level to use for houses to grow all that is needed for family use, except the grains. Flour can be bought cheaper than made from home raised grain, except it be in the interior, where the land and opportunities are very different from those of the coast country. And in the latter there are some level stretches, especially at the foot of the mountain gorges and glacial moraines. I saw a few commercial gardens and some of the local stores in the towns had very good supplies from them.

At the Sitka experiment station, over which Prof. Georgeson showed some of us in detail, there is a lot of most interesting and useful work in progress. He has crossed several of the native berries with the best of our cultivated varieties in the hope of getting others which will have at least some of the good traits of both and be better suited to the climate, although none of those I saw were doing poorly where well treated. The strawberry was the most important of them. There are two species native to Alaska, so far as is known; *Fragaria chiloensis* on the coast and one in the interior of Yukon valley that has not yet been named by scientists. I would suggest *Yukonensis* as appropriate. The coast species is far the most robust, but I noticed that it is very much affected by a leaf spot fungus or "rust," while the cultivated varieties had no such trouble. This was entirely contrary to my expectations. Of the nearly 500 cross bred seedlings that I saw not one of them showed any sign of disease. Some of them were blooming and setting fruit abundantly. None of them have borne before for this is only the second year from seed of the oldest and therefore their qualities are unknown, but they look promising.

The native strawberry of the interior is a small and weak looking plant, with very small leaves and fruit and there seems to me plenty of room for improvement by crossing with the more robust kinds.

The raspberry crosses are many and exceedingly interesting. None of them are old enough to fruit, but they are generally vigorous in plant. Some of Cuthbert female parentage (this is the most common variety grown in Alaska) looked in leaf and stem almost like the male parent, the Salmonberry.

The currant and gooseberry both seemed to be entirely at home at the Sitka station and the crosses with the native species can hardly have more vigor, but they may develop more hardiness, which will be very desirable for the interior. Indeed, this is the predominant thought of Prof. Georgeson in crossing the species with our standard varieties.

Interior Alaska is a very different region in many ways from the coast

country, as we all know from what we have read. I made a short trip on the White Pass & Yukon Railway over to Lake Bennett, which is on the headwaters of the Yukon and the change of vegetation was very great. The growth was very low and stunted. The largest timber I saw was not over a foot in diameter and very little of that size. About Lake Bennett there was nothing to see of cultivated growth and little of interest otherwise outside the abandoned town buildings and wharves. It was once a thriving place, where the gold hunters made their boats for shooting the famous White Horse Rapids and fitted out for the regions beyond. All the traffic now goes by rail from Skagway to the water beyond the rapids and from there by down-river boats, or else around by sea and on up the Yukon. But this whole interior region south of the true tundra, where no gardening or farming can be done, will in due time be a surprise to us in the way of what it will grow.

## Answers to Inquiries.

**Plums Falling.**—Can you tell me in the Fruit Grower why my plums all fall off after they are through blooming? I have some fine Frost plum trees that we brought into Wisconsin thirty-five years ago and set them in Pierce county, which bore lots of fruit there every year, and from them I took and set some in Sawyer county, same state, and here they bloom heavy every year, but fall off as stated above. The trees are in grass, but mulched.—W. H. B. Campbell, Wis.

**Reply:** It is probable that the curculio is the cause of the plums falling off. This insect is the main trouble met with in the culture of plums in the regions east of the Rocky mountains. It usually begins its work soon after the fruit sets and by the time it is half grown there is very little that is not stung and much of it has fallen off. The bugs that do the work are about the size of a grain of wheat and live over winter in the perfect stage, but dormant, as flies and some other insects do. When the warm weather comes in late springtime they become active and soon find a place to lay their eggs in the young plums, apricots, peaches and a few other stone fruits. They do not sting apples and pears or other pomaceous fruits, as some suppose, but they have other similar enemies. The eggs laid soon hatch in the young fruit and the little worm-like larva eat their way to the stone and death gradually results.

There may be some good done by spraying the trees with arsenical preparations, for the parent bugs eat tender foliage a little. But by jarring the trees and catching the bugs, which drop on being alarmed, they and the affected plums can all be destroyed.

It is possible that there may be some trouble with the trees complained of not being well pollinated. Varieties sometimes need the pollen of other kinds. The one called Frost I have never heard of, but it may be of this character.

**Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:**—I have a neighbor who has discovered a cure for peach yellows. What causes it and what will prevent it. He would like to have your opinion on how he should proceed to get it before the fruit growers and how he can get compensation for the same.—L. M. Campbell, Pennsylvania.

**Reply:**—If this is really true and not a mistaken belief, as I fear is the case, it is something learned and accomplished that has been troubling the scientists and practical orchardists for many years. Peach yellows is a disease that has long been known, but only within the last 25 or thirty years has it been extensively prevalent and troublesome. It has devastated for a time the orchards of some sections, especially on the Chesapeake peninsula and in western Michigan. The ablest scientists in the country, aided by national and state appropriations, have vainly tried to discover the real cause of the disease. The nearest they have come is to learn that it is some bacterial germ that propagates in the living sap of the peach tree, but they have not been able to separate it from many others also discovered there by the microscope and definitely determine its specific identity. If this could be done it might lead to further knowledge of the disease and possibly to means of counteracting it. But from a practical standpoint there is now known, and has been for many years, the means of fighting it successfully. This is to carefully and entirely destroy with fire every particle of all trees that are affected with the disease. The greatest care should be used in doing this work, for the disease is easily transmitted to other trees by contact with them in the necessary removal of the sick ones. I have seen this done where they were



Marie Bullerick looking out of her playhouse of vines at Gerald, Mo.

dragged outside the orchard to a brushpile for burning, a diseased trail being left all the way. Closely covered wagons are now used for this purpose by intelligent orchardists.

The statement in the above note is received with some doubt; but if L. M. C.'s neighbor knows what he claims to know he should prove it by tests under well guarded conditions where reliable officials of experiment stations and others could observe what is done. Then there might be some way opened by which the discoverer might be able to sell or otherwise be remunerated for his work and knowledge. But there is no probability of selling out any such secret without the most convincing proof of its value.

I. O. G., of Rhode Island, wants to know what proportion of salt to put in the wash for San Jose scale.

**Reply:**—The latest tests have proved that salt is of no benefit of consequence in the mixture. Sulphur and lime, 5 pounds of each to 50 gallons of water has been found to be sufficient without the salt. However, it does no harm and may do a little good in causing the mixture to stay on the trees longer than otherwise. By corresponding with the officials of the state as to the latest information on all such subjects it can be easily obtained and in a very short time, which may after be a matter of great importance.

I have two plum trees which are subject to some kind of disease. The ends of branches seem to blast and enlarge. Then after a time they turn black and dry up. It seems to be some kind of a fungus growth. Please tell cause and what will prevent same.—G. W. Botts.

**Reply:**—It may be that there is some aphid at work on the tender tips of the plum tree branches. Or it may be some form of fungus that is preying on them. In the former case the use of almost any preparation of tobacco juice or kerosene emulsion will kill the insects. There are tobacco soaps made for this purpose that are procurable at drug and flower stores and some other places. All that is required is to dilute and spray then on the trees. Kerosene emulsions are made from the oil and soap or milk mixed according to directions that are given in many bulletins of the state experiment stations, government publications and also in many rural papers.

Black knot also works on plum and cherry trees too and may be killed out by thorough and repeated cutting out and burning of every sign of it as soon as it appears.

Is it a good plan to pinch or cut back the tips of growing canes of the blackberry and raspberry?—A. L. B., of Indiana.

**Reply:**—This has long been recommended and practiced by many fruit growers, and I have done it myself, but it has been tested, row by row, in some of the experiment stations and proved to be a mistake. The yield is larger and the grade of the berries just as good where the bushes were not cut back during their growing season.

Some of the most practical berry growers have also been working on this same problem and come to the conclusion that it does not pay to cut back the young bushes in summertime.

Please let me know the best way to destroy the green aphid on young apple trees, and oblige an old subscriber. H. A. Maintrix, California.

**Reply:**—Use kerosene emulsion or some form of tobacco wash. See reply to another similar question in this issue.

*H. E. Randeman.*

A Hint.—"Jennie," called the old gentleman from the top of the stairs, "give that young man this dollar note." "What for, papa?" asked his daughter in surprise.

"Why, I want him to pay our milkman his bill. I know he'll meet him as he goes out."—Chicago "Daily News."



## Fruit Farm Stories.

### Her Preference.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
Walter G. Proctor.

"No, sir, it is impossible. I appreciate your kindness and value your offer, but it cannot be as you ask."

These words were uttered by a young lady to a young man as the two were indulging in a tete-a-tete one beautiful autumn evening. She was a well built young woman, manifesting the rugged health and strength that are the reward for outdoor activities, yet withal neatly and tastefully attired. The young man was city bred and evidently had spent most of his time indoors. His pallid face and soft, white hands contrasted strongly with the full, rich color of his companion's. They were strolling down the unfrequented road, that turned off the main road and led past the young woman's home.

A silence of a few minutes followed her answer. The soft effulgence of the sunset sky cast a mellow glow over the browning fields. The lowing of the cows wending their way to their stalls for evening milking, the complaining "nnp," "nnp," of a flock of turkeys seeking a roosting place and the barking of a dog were the only sounds heard.

"That is cold comfort, Miss Sylvester," at last spoke the young man, impatiently. He betrayed an offended pride. He, with every prospect of a series of promotions that might possibly land him at the top of the ladder in one of the leading mercantile houses of the city, with a stylish home in prospect and ample means to maintain it, moving in the best of society and with all the advantages of city life, had proposed marriage to this winsome farmer's daughter and to him unexpectedly refused. He was puzzled, more, non-plussed. He was genuinely in love with her and mere appreciation was no satisfactory substitute for acceptance.

"I—I don't understand it," he continued. "You don't dislike me, do you?"

"Oh, no," she laughed. "On the contrary I think very highly of you personally—as a friend. I have enjoyed your company very much."

He had spent his vacation with his aunt, a neighbor of the Sylvesters, and meeting Miss Sylvester shortly after arriving had spent most of his evenings in her company.

"Then why not make that enjoyment permanent?" he questioned.

She laughed again, a clear, hearty, rippling laugh.

"Because, Mr. Woods, when one takes a companion for life she takes not only his family but his environment," she answered.

"Do you object to my family?" His family record was without taint—well-to-do, honorable and highly respected.

"No, certainly not. But, to be frank with you, I do object to your environment. I dislike town life."

"If I changed my environment, would you alter your decision?"

This he said without any such intention. To him the country was attractive only for a short period called vacation. To live there—never, not for the best girl in existence.

"But you would not change your way of living, if I judge you correctly. And, pardon me for saying so, even though you did my decision would remain as the laws of the Medes and Persians."

Had he followed her wistful, hopeful gaze then, he would have discovered its objective to be a gently sloping hill rising above the fields, covered with rows of apple trees that even they could discern were dotted with fruit that vied in color with the setting sun.

"So you, a college graduate, cultured and refined as you are, prefer the humdrum life of the country, a monotonous round of drudgery, milking those beastly cows, feeding those squawking, cackling, clucking old hens, picking and canning fruit, with a little neighborly gossip for recreation." He was almost spiteful.

She flushed. It was plainly visible above the sunset glow. A hasty answer evidently clamored for expression, but she controlled herself.

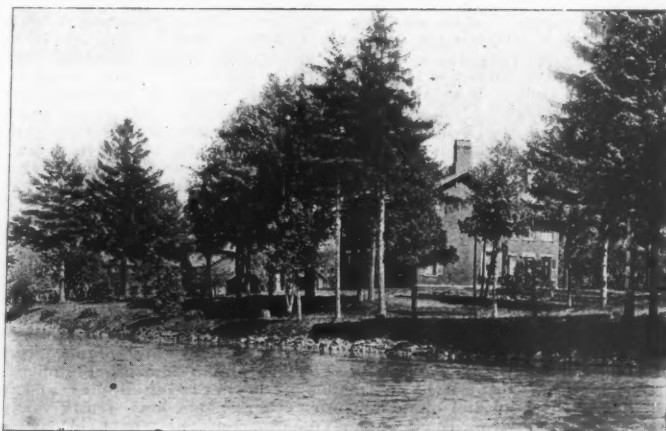
"You cannot enter into the delights of country life, that is to be expected. The city blinds or distorts a man's vision of the country. The cows and poultry are my pets. The vegetables and fruits are my delight. See!"—and she pointed to a field occupied with various fruits—row on row of strawberries, tier on tier of currants, raspberries, gooseberries and blackberries climbing the hillside, with pear, apple

and cherry trees forming a gorgeous background. The pear trees were heavy with their golden fruit while many of the apple trees were brilliantly dotted with red—autumn and winter apples in various stages of ripeness.

"See!" she repeated. "I would sooner pick a fresh, rosy-cheeked apple from the trees yonder than have it handed to me on a golden waiter in the city. I would sooner drink the milk and eat the butter from our dairy than risk the city grocer's much handled product. In early summer, when the strawberries ripen and the neighbors' children come to pick, what times we do have. A big, luscious strawberry fresh picked from the vine with your own fingers—there's nothing to beat it. No, sir, there's not only good money in a fruit farm, but poetry, science, skill, health and perennial enjoyment."

She spoke with an enthusiasm that would be immediately contagious with a less obdurate subject.

"So I suppose that you will settle down here among these boors for the rest of your life."



There are few rural homes near rivers or lakes. What a pity for the farmer. The view of a river or a lake from the house, even if it is a distant view, adds much in the way of attractions. Here the boys can go swimming, boating or fishing. There are many rural people who in selecting farms do not consider the question of a water supply. Thus in a dry spell you often see farmers drawing water in tanks a long distance for their cattle and horses. Through Green's Fruit Farm runs a spring brook which gives a never failing supply of pure water. Such a spring or brook, river or lake should be considered worth at least a thousand dollars to the farm home.

"Boors!" she repeated, resentfully.

"Yes," he replied. "Where you meet one lady or gentleman residing in the country you meet ten lubberly yokels. I can imagine you surrounded by a lot of country clowns and ignoramuses."

"You will please excuse me if I challenge the accuracy of your description. If you will take the trouble to compare class with class and their relative proportions, you will discover that the country cannot claim a monopoly of ignorance, ill-manners, viciousness and immorality. We have our poor and ill-mannered, 'tis true. But where we count our ten you can count your hundreds. No sir, you may rest assured that I shall be perfectly satisfied to spend my life in the country. In the winter I can bury my nose in the daily paper and magazines which the mail carrier brings to my gate for me. And in summer, in the rich, old sunshine and the pure, sweet air, with singing birds twittering around me, I can pick my fruit as it ripens in its season, cultivate my flowers and feed my biddys and their interesting little families. Oh, but they are busy, happy days!"

The young man by now was fully aware that he had failed ignominiously, in his suit and in convincing his fair companion of the superiorities of city life. Consulting his watch as they arrived at her house, he said:

"Well, Miss Sylvester, I am sorry you have made, at least in my opinion, such a poor choice for life. I must hurry back to aunt's now and pack up. I leave in the morning. So good by."

She bade him a courteous "Good evening" and entered the gates of her house.

At about the same hour the following evening a young couple were strolling along the self-same road.

"It isn't very much I have to offer you, Ruth, but it is a beautiful place, you know that. And at last the trees are paying. I have just sold all the apples as they hang on the trees, and with what I cleared from my berries I can make my last payment on the place. Say 'yes' Ruth, and I'll build the prettiest house in the country and the little farm shall be yours. You have been my secret inspiration."

It was the young, educated and handsome owner of the fruit farm over on the hill.

"I guess you wouldn't take anything less than an affirmative, Robert?"

"Do I understand you? Do you accept me?" asked the delighted young man.

"Yes, farm and all," demurely replied Ruth.

### Notes from Green's Fruit Farm.

The ride from the city of Rochester to Green's Fruit Farm, twelve miles distant, on a beautiful day late in June, was a rare treat.

The meadows were uncut. The pastures were covered with verdure which was being nibbled by the cows and sheep. The wheat fields were looking promising, the head of the wheat being long, and the straw vigorous. The orchards along the way were fairly well filled with fruit. The twelve mile trip was made by automobile in about forty minutes.

The stone house at the fruit farm, built 60 years ago, is in excellent repair, and is occupied by my family as a summer home, members of my family being there nearly all of the summer months to enjoy the luscious fruit, the cool breezes and the attractive scenery, free from many of the cares of a city home. Those who keep house in this country home notice how much more leisure they have in this farm house than if they were living in their city

but the apple crop is generally good in this part of New York state. The Blenheim apple is bearing fruit in this orchard every year and the fruit is large and attractive.

Here are possibly two hundred varieties of apples grown in specimen rows. It is a rare treat to come here in September or October and see this large collection of apple trees in fruit.

It was at the height of the strawberry season and large numbers of girls and boys were picking this delicious fruit.

After we had driven several miles over roadways on this place, and been nearly eaten by mosquitoes in one of the far corners, densely shaded, near the grove of sweet chestnut trees which I planted nearly 30 years ago and have been bearing chestnuts for several years, the foreman with considerable pride led me to a specimen bed of strawberry seedlings. This strawberry bed was situated on poor soil, somewhat hardened by the sun and rain. He had planted here seedlings of the Corsican strawberry. When these seedlings, of which there were several hundred bore fruit he found that nearly all of the seedlings closely resembled the Corsican. He was surprised to see so many plants bearing large and attractive berries. He selected five of the most promising plants and planted them in a row by themselves. These plants were loaded down with marvelously large and delicious strawberries all possessing bright and attractive colors. He had marked the plants one, two, three, four, according to their seeming promise.

I can say to the readers of Green's Fruit Grower that the Corsican strawberry possesses remarkable characteristics, and its seed has a tendency to produce large and beautiful strawberries, somewhat resembling the Corsican, but differing in shape, size, color and quality. It is certainly a good parent from which to breed new varieties of strawberries. The Corsican does not do so well on sandy soil or on clayey loam.

I must not forget to speak of the little grove of Norway Spruce planted upon the north triangle, where the rows would have been too short for profitable cultivation of small or large fruit. Evergreens planted upon the farm either in a row or a little block like these are particularly attractive in winter and make a good wind break.

We passed a plantation of Downing gooseberry. The plants were almost weighted down to the ground with the berries which were yet green, but the foreman said they would be picked in a few days for market.

We passed along rows of cherry trees glistening with the many colors produced by the different varieties. The song birds were busy in these trees, but we did not begrudge the birds a portion of this fruit for the birds are a great help to every fruit farm. We are also careful not to spray our fruit trees with poisonous spray when the trees are in blossom owing to our desire to protect the bees that come to this fruit farm from every direction to gather honey. We consider these bees among our best friends.

As we were about to leave for home the foreman in charge of the poultry insisted that we take a peep at the hundreds of young and old birds confined in small grass covered ranches where they were chasing the insects or basking in the sunshine. He reports a successful season with incubators.

### What the Soil Needs.

The poverty or richness of a soil does not depend altogether on the amount of plant food in the soil. There are three elements necessary to plant life contained in the air; these cost us nothing. Four remain. The first of these is lime, without this element land is sour. The other three are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid.

If one crop does not take up potash and phosphoric acid, the next will.

There is a reserve force in the soil hard to unlock, it is tied up by nature and we have to work together with nature to make it available.

The fertility must be soluble, and for this certain conditions are needed. 1, warmth; 2, air; 3, decaying matter in the soil.

General good farm cultivation will make a large amount of this fertility available, but by bad methods of farming large quantities of this reserve may be lost. Prairie land cropped continuously with wheat had an average yearly loss of over 100 pounds of nitrogen, but the wheat crop only removed 21 pounds.

On the Safe Side.—Visitor—"Well, son, what will you be when you grow up?"

Tommy (aged nine)—"A soldier."

Visitor—"But you will be in danger of getting killed."

Tommy—"Who'll kill me?"

Visitor—"Why, the enemy."

Tommy—"Then I'll be the enemy."

—Catholic News.



## Aunt Hannah's Replies

A young man writes Aunt Hannah that he is not satisfied with his present occupation which is injurious to his health. He has had no experience as a fruit grower or farmer but desires a position where he can learn how to be a good farmer.

He has a sister, 20 years old, depending upon him, and a younger brother. He knows he must earn enough to provide for this sister and brother summer and winter as well as for himself. He writes me thinking there may be an opening for him at Green's Fruit Farm.

Aunt Hannah's reply: You think you would be interested in fruit growing or farming, but possibly you would not. Whether you would or would not be interested in fruit growing would be an experiment. You might try it and find that you did not like country life, thus after a while you might again drift back to the city. Your sister is old enough to be earning something for herself. I do not advise anyone to be constantly shifting from one locality to another. I advise you to stay in your present position until you can find more congenial work in the locality where you are now living. Should you come to Rochester or go to any other distant place you would be at considerable expense for the journey, and you might not like it after you had experimented with a new locality and the new business.

There are times in the lives of every person when they scarcely know what is best to do. Every day and every week we must exercise our faculties to the utmost to decide important questions. Some people have a faculty for getting work while others have no such faculty. Some are too diffident while others do not know how to present their cases and others have no practical proposition to make. I do not consider your proposition to come to Green's Fruit Farm hardly practicable for as an apprentice at fruit growing you could not expect to earn a man's full wages and there would be difficulty in finding winter work. If you were without brother or sister the chances would, of course, be better. The fact that you are willing to take care of them shows that you are the right kind of a man. But if you take care of them you must expect to be called upon to make greater sacrifices than if you were alone. No matter where you go it looks as though you would have to rent a house for yourself, brother and sister which complicates the situation and adds to your expense. If you could get in a family where your sister could earn something as well as yourself, possibly your younger brother might also find a home there.

There are many people who think that by moving away from their present locality they will find a new home, brighter flowers, sweeter song of birds, brighter sun and better surroundings of

every kind. Most people are better off where they are if they could only make themselves contented there.

If any reader of Green's Fruit Grower has any reasonable proposition to make to this young man and to his sister and will send me that proposition I will mail the letter to him.

### Young Man Not of Good Family.

Aunt Hannah is asked to advise a young girl who is in love with a young man whose family is not all that it should be, though the young man himself is worthy and has not lived at home for several years.

Reply: This is a pertinent question. To be a member of a worthy family, whose record has been good for many years, is greatly to be desired. On the other hand, to be a member of a family which has failed to make a good record is a serious drawback to any man or woman, and yet it seems harsh to argue that a young man who does not belong to a good family, is not worthy of having a good wife. Boys generally take after the mother and girls take after the father, therefore, it would be safer to marry a son of a poor family than the daughter. This girl's relatives object to her keeping company with the young man simply on account of the record of other members of the family.

My advice is that you take plenty of time to decide, giving the young man an opportunity to show what he can do in the battle of life. If for several years he continues industrious, and has good habits, he should not be discarded. How to manage affairs in the meantime will require great discretion on your part.

### The Hurrying Man.

"I like to see a man quick about his work, but I don't like a man who habitually hurries.

"The hurrying man gets on my nerves. He grabs things up and slams things down and makes a great show of doing things. For that matter the earnest, hurrying man may actually do things, but he does them at the cost of an unnecessary expenditure of nervous force on his own part, and I am sure he must wear on the nerves of other people around him.

"Now the hustler is a very different proposition from the hurrying man, and so also the man of energy. The hustler is indeed a man of energy, but he is one working, or commonly so, within a comparatively narrow compass or along some special line of work. He is a driver, who makes it his business to get things done and to keep on getting them done and always with the least possible waste of time or force. There are other sorts of hustlers, men who make a great ado and don't accomplish much; but the one I have described is the hustler of the best type.

"The man of energy is a man of strength and momentum who gives also an impression of reserve power. He is likely to be the head of the enterprise and he communicates his strength to all around him. Everybody within range of his influence feels his strength and works better for it; and he puts his own shoulder to the wheel on occasion.

"But neither the hustler of the best type nor the man of energy ever hurries. The hustler rushes things, he crowds 'em hard and keeps crowding, but he doesn't hurry. For hurry means nervousness and nervousness means impairment of strength, and on a big job hurry is likely to mean confusion worse founded.

"The real hustler first lays out the work to be done clearly in his own mind and then, with no false moves, with no waste of time or effort, he crowds the work forward to its conclusion, all without the turmoil of hurry. And the man of energy diffuses strength always steadily, ever contributing to the highest results.

"So I don't personally fancy the individual man who, however efficient he may really be, does things in a hurry. I like the cool man, the man who keeps his head and who is easy and deliberate in his movements. In him and in his work you feel full confidence, and the effect of his presence is good in every way on all around him.

"Give me cool men, not men who work in a hurry."—New York "Sun."

A novel method of attaining longevity was practiced by Mrs. Yetta Schulman, who died recently in New York at the advanced age of one hundred and five years. Mrs. Schulman paid no particular attention to points of diet, exercise, sleep, etc., which usually figure largely in rules laid down for those growing old. She believed that the lives of aged persons could be prolonged if they associated constantly, or nearly so, with young people; and she apparently verified her theory, for she spent the greater part of her time in company with children, even taking part in their sports with lively interest.—"Leslie's Weekly."

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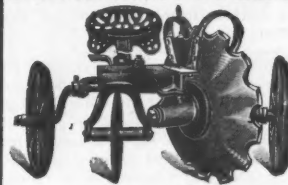
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Is a thoroughly practical, helpful, up-to-date illustrated national weekly, read by the most enterprising and successful farmers in all parts of the United States. Special pages for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery, Horticulture, Young People, Women Folks, Science and Mechanics, Short Stories and the most elaborate and reliable Market Reports. Every member of every farmer's family should read it regularly every week. Regular price of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER is \$1.00 per year.

### Green's Fruit Grower

Our readers tell us that Green's Fruit Grower is the best monthly magazine that comes to their homes. For nearly thirty years we have been trying to learn how to make a valuable rural publication. That we have succeeded is shown from the fact that Green's Fruit Grower has more paid subscribers than any similar publication in the world.

Regular price of Green's Fruit Grower is \$1.00 for three years. SPECIAL COMBINATION PRICE: New York Tribune Farmer one year and Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

## DIVIDENDS for GENERATIONS

Mother Earth is the great reservoir from which all riches primarily flow. She pours out her golden store in unending prodigality for those whose ways are the ways of understanding.

Every new discovery in Nature's processes, every new development in horticulture and agriculture adds uncounted riches to the returns from the soil. The development of a new and more prolific variety of wheat or the production of a new and harder fruit by hybridization may determine the entire evolution of broad extents of country and enrich the people of whole sections. It is just of such a new and wonderful development as this that we wish to tell you.

The entire supply of pecan nuts for the whole world is now produced from wild trees scattered throughout our Southern States and Northern Mexico. With no care, cultivation, or attention whatever, Fifty to One Hundred Dollars' worth of nuts is frequently produced in one season by a single one of these trees. During the past ten years scientific horticulture has developed and tested out improved varieties of pecan trees, which bear nuts twice as large as those which have heretofore supplied the market, and of infinitely finer quality. These new pecan nuts are no more like those which you have been accustomed to eat than the luscious apples produced in Oregon are like wild apples.

An orchard of these improved pecan nuts if now in bearing would pay fabulous returns, and best of all, these trees actually live for centuries, and produce larger and larger crops of nuts as they grow older, and will thus give increasing dividends for generations. Matured pecan trees will produce as much as five hundred pounds of nuts each, and nearly forty of these trees may be grown on an acre. Make the figures yourself, and to be ultra-conservative put the price of the nuts at twenty-five cents per pound. Let not the result stampede you into unbelief, but instead drive you into investigation.

Texas produces over one-half of the pecan nuts grown in the United States, and in the most favorable location in this State we are building a splendid orchard of One Thousand Acres of these prolific pecans. Two Hundred Acres of this orchard are already planted, and these trees are growing night and day. Thirty-four Thousand pecan trees will go into this orchard, and we can furnish you such absolute proof of the enormous profits these trees will produce as will put this point absolutely out of question. We do not depend altogether upon these pecan trees, however, nor must we wait until they come into bearing for profits, for our property is located in one of the greatest peach growing sections of the United States, and we are planting a peach orchard of One Hundred Thousand trees right among the pecan trees. The pecan trees when small will not need all the space, and when they get large the peach trees may be cut out. Meanwhile the peach trees will have produced early profits, and more than enough of these profits to repay several times the total cost of the orchard.

We offer interests in this great orchard on the cleanest, sanest, and fairest basis ever devised. For very small monthly payments or for cash you may become interested in this new and creative industry.

We are so absolutely sure that this orchard will produce immense returns that we ask for no share in these returns until you have been paid back in profits from the orchard every dollar of the money you pay for your interest, and we can in no way get any returns from these trees until the total amount of your investment has been returned to you, in cash, from the profits.

Your interest is carefully safeguarded in every respect. A responsible Trust Company acts as Trustee for the investors throughout. It holds title to the property. It holds the money paid in by the investors, and this money can only be drawn upon evidence that the property is being developed as agreed. You are guaranteed a suspension of payments if asked for. In case of death before your payments are completed every dollar you have paid to us is returned to your heirs in cash, together with six per cent interest for the time it has been invested.

ANYONE CAN SECURE AN INTEREST IN THIS SPLENDID ENTERPRISE

An investment of only Fifty Dollars, or a saving of but ten cents per day for a short period will secure you a share in this investment

You may purchase as many of these shares as you desire. Let us prove to you that ten of them will make you independent; that fifteen of them, costing only Forty-five Dollars per month for a short period, will produce an income of One Thousand Dollars a year for you. Just a little saving for a short time, and with careful planting and care Nature will do the rest for you. Remember, Two Hundred Acres of this orchard are now planted, and by acting at once you may secure an interest in this planting, and thus participate in the first returns from the orchard. We cannot tell you all about it in an advertisement. We can only give you an idea of what a wonderful opportunity it is, and then send you our complete details by mail. Send to us for samples of these wonderful new pecan nuts and for our little booklet "Dividends for Generations," which will tell you the whole thing in a nut-shell. They are free to you. Fill out the coupon to-day, right now, and mail it.

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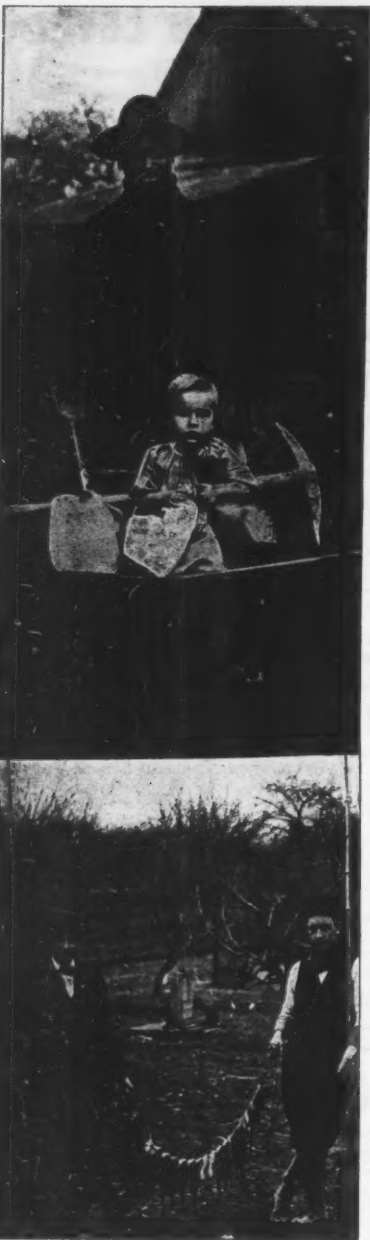
Please send me (free) samples of new pecan nuts and a copy of your booklet "Dividends for Generations."

Green's F. G. S. 00

Name

Address





The upper photograph represents the laborer on his way to work. The lower photograph Mr. Eaton calls a good catch. The boys have been fishing. They have caught a lot of fish, but some of the smaller ones should have been thrown back in the lake so that they might have grown larger. Good sportsmen do not carry away all the small fish they catch.



#### Typhoid Flies.

Flies are coming. Already in our midst the house fly, the dirty fly, the typhoid and cholera infantum fly, will soon swarm in thousands and millions, unless precautions are taken. The house fly, whom we were taught in our childhood to treat with kindness, has been exposed. Its habits are filthy. It breeds in stables and garbage pails and carries the filth it revels in and tracks it across the sugar, the butter and the beefsteak. It paddles its horrid feet, gummed with the vilest rotting matter, in the baby's milk. The doctors have declared war on the house fly. It probably disseminates every disease. It is a nuisance. It must be exterminated. It can be driven out of every city. In an age of knowledge, screens and cheap disinfectants there is no excuse for flies in any household. Clean up your premises and report to the health department your neighbor who does not. Get rid of breeding places of flies and you will get rid of flies.

There is no family so poor it cannot afford to screen its home. Screens will turn away all flies as well as mosquitoes. The unscreened house, in other words, is a dangerous thing, and screens on windows and outside doors are an excellent investment from several points of view.

Keep Young.—Chuang Tzu, a Chinese philosopher, living 500 years before Christ, wrote: "The pure men of old slept without dreams, and waked without anxiety. They ate with discrimination, breathing deep breaths. For pure men draw breath from their uttermost depths, the vulgar only from their throats."

#### Medicinal Vegetable Foods.

Cranberries correct the liver. Asparagus stimulates the kidneys. Carrots are excellent for gout. Watercress is an excellent blood purifier.

Parsnips possess the same virtues as sarsaparilla.

Celery contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism.

Bananas are beneficial to sufferers from chest complaints.

Celery is a nerve tonic; onions also are a tonic for the nerves.

Beet root is fattening and good for people who want to put on flesh.

Tomatoes are good for torpid liver, but should be avoided by gouty people.

Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia.

Spinach has great aperient qualities and is far better than medicine for sufferers from constipation.

After the Flies.—To warn people of the dangers of flies, and to show them how to get rid of the pests, the Chicago Health Department has issued a bulletin, in which the pecky nuisances are called all sorts of bad names. "Flies are the dirtiest and filthiest of vermin," the bulletin says. "They are born in filth, live in filth and carry filth around with them. Millions of death dealing germs cling to them, only to be scattered upon those whom they touch. Now is the time to build your lines of defense. Prepare to fight them as you would wild beasts seeking your life." A good fly poison, not dangerous to human life, the bulletin adds, is a solution of bichromate of potash, one drachm dissolved in two ounces of water, and sweetened with a little sugar. Put some in shallow dishes and place throughout the house. Another is cobalt chloride, one drachm dissolved in three ounces of water, placed in shallow dishes as above. To clear rooms in which there are large numbers of flies burn pyrethrum powder or blow black flag into the air of the room. These do not kill the flies; they are merely stunned and fall to the floor. They must then be gathered up and destroyed.—New York "Tribune."

Tobacco and Whisky.—Tobacco is an Indian weed and the devil's seed. Horse or cow won't eat it; a hog can't stomach it; it will sicken a dog, kill a cat and men would die did they swallow it.

Were it possible for one to visit the inhabitants of a planet where reason governed, and tell them that a wild weed was grown and used in the world he came from which offered no nourishment, was filthy, injurious to health and morals, yet more money was spent for it than for bread, while many families were compelled to do without necessary comforts of life, would we be looked upon as an intelligent race of people?

Here is the bottle of whisky, the intoxicating cup. It can be used as a blessing, but its abuse is much the greatest. It is like the bite of a serpent. Its victim groans with agony, the poison flows through all his veins, wrecks his brains and sets him on fire. In this bottle is the greatest curse of the human family in which peace, hope, love and truth dwell not. This monster called whisky, corrupt, hot as when it left the still, giving fire to the eye, madness to the brain and ruin to the soul. There is poison in this bottle; there is a serpent in the bottle whose stings are madness and whose embrace is death. Here is a fiendish spirit which for centuries has been wandering over this earth, carrying on a war of desolation and destruction against man, blighting the noble affections of the heart and corrupting the glad earth with evil.—Jacob Faith.

When One Has a Cough.—A medical journal is authority for the statement that a tablespoonful of glycerine in hot milk or cream will at once relieve the most violent attack of coughing. This is a simple, easily obtained and harmless remedy, and if it keeps good its promise will prove to be of great value. Equally simple and quite effective is the use of a glycerine and water spray through an atomizer; this is applied directly to the inflamed or irritated surfaces. In attacks of influenza, colds in the head, sore throat and like troubles glycerine mixed with three times its bulk of boiled and cooled water is an invaluable remedy.

Bee Cure for Rheumatism.—Mrs. John Swann has shipped several hundred honey bees to her son, Dr. Arthur W. Swann, who is a surgeon in Roosevelt hospital, New York. Dr. Swann is experimenting with bees for the curing of rheumatism, and so far they have proved very successful. It has been found to be true that people who have charge of bees and who have come in contact with them are seldom afflicted with the malady.—Springfield "Republican."

#### I Remember, I Remember.

I remember, I remember,  
The roses red and white,  
The violets and the lily-cups,  
Those flowers made of light,  
The lilacs where the robin built,  
And where my brother set  
The laburnum on his birthday,  
The tree is living yet!  
I remember, I remember,  
Where I used to swing,  
And thought the air must rush as fresh  
To swallows on the wing,  
My spirit flew in feathers then,  
That is so heavy now;  
And summer pools could hardly cool  
The fever on my brow!

Woman's Beauty.—Marcel Prevost, one of the leading contemporary novelists and the keenest analyzer of woman's emotions since Balzac, declares that woman is most attractive between the ages of 30 and 40, which is substantially what Balzac and other distinguished authorities have said. M. Abel Bonnard, the poet, on the other hand, is not disposed to agree with M. Prevost, and it may be that their controversy will wax so furious that a "meeting" will needs be arranged by discreet friends. Bonnard says that a woman is most beautiful at 25. Paul Bourget declares that he sees the most ravishing loveliness in the lady of 35, while Pierre Loti affects to believe that to be charming and divine is to be young. Accordingly he sees the most beauty in the girl of 16 to 20. Anatole France, cleverest of them all, does not commit himself. A woman is never so old that she is not beautiful and attractive, says the crafty Anatole, which, when one thinks twice about it, is the most satisfactory solution of the problem.

To Cure Nausea.—A physician advances the theory that the distressing sensation of nausea has its seat in the brain and not in the stomach, and that relief may be obtained by cooling the base of the brain. He claims to have tested this often in the case of sick headache, bilious colic, cholera morbus and other ills in which nausea is a distressing symptom, without a single failure; also, that he once relieved the nausea resulting from cancer of the stomach by the application of ice to the back of the neck and occipital bone. The ice is to be broken and the bits placed between the folds of a towel.

"What has been written, as well as what has been actually done, shrivels up and ceases to be worth anything until it has again been taken up into life, been again felt, thought, and acted upon."—Goethe.

## THE WONDERFUL STOCKING DARNER

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At last the difficulty of darning stockings by hand has been overcome by the invention and use of a darning device; with it you darn twenty holes with ease while darning one hole by hand. The work of the Darner is so smooth that it will not hurt the most tender feet. Used for all kind of stockings; Ladies', Men's, or Children's, Cotton, Wool or Silk.

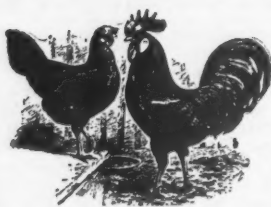
This darner will darn holes on any part of the stocking. You can also reinforce any part of a stocking or fabric with it, thus making it wear longer. It will pay for itself in a few minutes darning.

This new useful device is made of Spring Steel. Each Darning Device is put up in a neat, attractive box with description and full directions. The Device is very simple; nothing to get out of order and will last a life time. No home can afford to be without it.

Farmers will find this just the thing for mending grain sacks.

We offer GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year and one Stocking Darner for 50 cents, postpaid. As our supply of Darners is limited, those taking advantage of this offer first will receive the Darner promptly.

Address GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



## Surplus Fowls MUST BE SOLD

To make room for young stock. Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. All strong selected fowls, only two years old. Just what you want for breeding next season.

To make room for young chicks we must let them go, and offer Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each or \$4.00 and \$5.00 per trio, while they last.

They are worth much more money. Order at once and get the first pick. GREEN'S NURSERY CO. POULTRY YARDS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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You don't need to dress up and go somewhere for diversion these hot evenings. Get a Victor, and you can have the finest kind of pleasure right at home, while you lie around dressed for comfort. The Victor will help you forget the heat, and it will rest and refresh you. You can have lively music and a good laugh, but all the exertion you'll have is to wind up the Victor and put on the record.

There's a Victor dealer near you. He'll gladly play any Victor Record you like, and he'll sell you a Victor on easy terms. Go see him today. And write us for the great Victor Catalogues. Victors from \$10 to \$250.

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To get best results, use only Victor Needles on Victor Records.



## RHEUMATISM

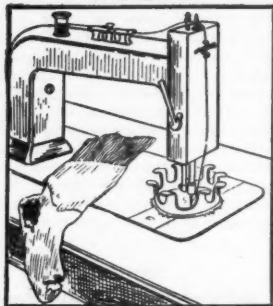
### A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address, Mark H. Jackson, No. 418 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—F. J.

## CANCER

Painless home cure without knife or plaster. Send to-day for Free Book explaining our treatment. When cured

DRS. JONES & RINEHART  
Suite 8 1908 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.



DARNS A HOLE IN A MINUTE





COMRADES—RESTING AFTER A PLAY SPELL.

## Newest Notes of Science.

By placing the stems of cut flowers in a weak solution of sal ammonia they may be kept fresh from fifteen to thirty days.

Melbourne university plans to require five years of study by a person before granting him a diploma as a veterinary surgeon.

Into the trade school at Liege, Belgium, there has been introduced a course in cigar making, fostered by government subsidy.

The Nile flood of 1908 was the highest since 1898, reaching a height of 306 feet above sea level at the Assouan dam in September.

New York has about 10,000 passenger elevators and about 12,000 for freight service, 8,000 of the former being in office buildings.

A new English electric oven can cook four articles at the same time, yet is so compact that it is but 13 by 14 by 15 inches in size.

In an actual test a new style steel coke car adopted by the Pennsylvania railroad dumped its load of 100,000 pounds in a minute and 45 seconds.

Oak galls, heretofore thought to be of purely vegetable growth, have been determined to be due to insect attacks by a coterie of British scientists.

The importation of Ceylon elephants to work in the Philippine lumber camps is proposed to make up for the scarcity of draft animals in the islands.

A pineapple cannery in Formosa, managed by Japanese, also extracts the long fibre from the leaf of the fruit for use in the manufacture of grass cloth.

Ten grains of prussic acid per quart have been extracted from water taken from an Edinburgh gas meter, indicating that the illuminating gas of that city contains an appreciable quantity of the deadly poison.

SURPRISED HIM  
Doctor's Test of Food.

A doctor in Kansas experimented with his boy in a test of food and gives the particulars. He says:

"I naturally watch the effect of different foods on patients. My own little son, a lad of four, had been ill with pneumonia and during his convalescence did not seem to care for any kind of food.

"I knew something of Grape-Nuts and its rather fascinating flavor and particularly of its nourishing and nerve-building powers, so I started the boy on Grape-Nuts and found from the first dish that he liked it.

"His mother gave it to him steadily and he began to improve at once. In less than a month he had gained about eight pounds and soon became so well and strong we had no further anxiety about him.

"An old patient of mine, 73 years old, came down with serious stomach trouble and before I was called had got so weak he could eat almost nothing, and was in a serious condition. He had tried almost every kind of food for the sick without avail.

"I immediately put him on Grape-Nuts with good, rich milk and just a little pinch of sugar. He exclaimed when I came next day 'Why doctor I never ate anything so good or that made me feel so much stronger.'

"I am pleased to say that he got well on Grape-Nuts, but he had to stick to it for two or three weeks, then he began to branch out a little with rice or an egg or two. He got entirely well in spite of his almost hopeless condition. He gained 22 pounds in two months which at his age is remarkable.

"I could quote a list of cases where Grape-Nuts has worked wonders."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

National Aid for Highway Improvement.  
By Hon. N. J. Bachelder.

The establishment of a complete system of improved public highways is the most important economic issue now confronting the American people. The conservation of our forests and other natural resources; the improvement of our rivers and harbors; railway and trust regulation; all these sink into insignificance in comparison with this question, in so far as it relates to the permanent welfare and prosperity of the nation. Careful estimates of the loss in time, labor and actual expenditure for marketing the country's enormous volume of farm products, show that bad roads impose an annual burden of at least \$125,000,000, the difference between the cost of hauling these products over the dirt roads which constitute 93 per cent. of our total road mileage, and the cost of hauling the same quantity over improved roads. This loss falls heaviest on the farmers, whose productive capacity is decreased because of the greater portion of their time that is spent in conveying their crops to market, but it also imposes the burden of higher prices on the consuming public generally. Manufacturing and business interests are affected through the fact that under present conditions the farmers produce less, and therefore consume less manufactured goods, than they would under more favorable conditions.

The farmers have for a long time believed that the highways of the country are of greater importance than its waterways, and that every argument in favor of appropriations by Congress for the improvement of our rivers applies even more strongly to the improvement of the public roads. They also believe that they are not now receiving a fair share of the money taken from them as Federal taxes, and that if Congress wishes to dispose wisely of the present large surplus in the Treasury, it cannot do better than to devote at least fifty million dollars to the work of road improvement.

The benefits which would follow the enactment of the legislation advocated by the National Grange are by no means to be measured by the mileage of improved roads that could be constructed with the appropriations made by Congress. The most effective argument for good roads is the object lesson of the improved road, as contrasted with the ordinary dirt road, and each new section of properly constructed road is an inducement for the municipal, county and state road authorities to unite in placing the largest possible mileage of the highways within their jurisdiction in a similar condition.

## Large Mexican Estates.

Mexico is making strenuous efforts to develop arid plateaus by means of irrigation and through the development of what is termed dry farming. Then, too, it is endeavoring to break up the great estates into smaller holdings in order to encourage agriculture. At present about seven thousand families own almost the entire landed surface. There is one farm in the state of Chihuahua of seventeen million acres. The traveler might journey for days and cross ranges of mountains and not pass beyond the princely domain of this one man. Another man owns five million, another two million and an irrepressible American owns a paltry million acres—"The World To-day."

House cleaning is made easier by a new vacuum cleaner, in which bellows, operated by two long handles, suck the dust from carpets or walls through a nozzle.

A resident of New Jersey has patented a tapering stiletto on which there is a sliding gauge to regulate the size of the holes it may make to save an embroidery worker from carrying a set of tools of different sizes.

We believe we now offer for \$75 the best 2 H.P. engine made—its hopper made of steel, folded in like an umbrella, and galvanized, affording thorough circulation of air and water without blower or pump.

OVER 2 H. P.  
\$75.00  
F. O. J. Chicago

This Cooler Cools

We employ no traveling men. The difference between \$75 and \$125, what others charge, is the cost of sending a man to induce you to pay the higher price. Aermotor goods are made so well that they sell themselves. Where one outfit goes, others follow and "we take the country."

If interested, cut this "circular," cut this "circular," Ad. out and preserve it. It will appear again.

Many hundreds of thousands of Aeromotors are planted in every habitable portion of the globe. The first ones sold others. In a year we have sold many thousands of our little \$37.50 pumping engines, which can be attached to "any old hand pump" in fifteen minutes.

Aermotor Company  
Chicago Ill.

Green's Fruit Grower (Monthly)	3 yrs.	\$1.00
N. Y. Tribune-Farmer (Weekly)	1 yr.	1.00
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The regular publishers' subscription price for the above named papers for one year, would amount to \$2.20.

**SEND US \$1.10**

and you will receive them regularly for ONE YEAR.

Address GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

(Write for Canadian postage if in Canada.)

## Now is the Time to Build.

Building a home is not such a difficult matter, after all, says the "Circle Magazine." It is so easy, in fact, that no one who really wants a home need go without one. Because they have not a lump sum of four or five thousand dollars many persons regard the project of home building on a small income as sheer madness. Others are afraid to take the risk. To them the word mortgage is a bugbear. No one who is healthy and steady need be afraid to make the venture. One has to pay rent, and whoever can pay rent can build a home. Then why not put the rent into one's own pocket instead of the landlord's pocket? By the time the children are grown up the home will be one's own. Then there will be no fear of becoming a dependent. No landlord can turn one out, or take away the home where one's children grew up, the house so full of beautiful and hallowed memories.

Not everyone, to be sure, can build a five thousand dollar home, yet every one who really wants a home can build one of some kind. A motorman, by rigid economy, saved one hundred dollars, and with it bought a suburban lot. He got his friends to help him odd times in excavating a cellar. Meantime, he saved more money and bought lumber. When his money ran out, as it soon did, he was able to complete his house by the help of a building and loan association. His house is worth one thousand dollars. He is paying for it in monthly instalments of eight dollars. Already he has lived in it a year. In a little more than ten years he will own his house outright.

Death in Various Forms.—A crank came running into the office and said that a man swallowed a two-foot rule and died by inches. The editor started out at once to learn further particulars of the death and, meeting Dr. Martin, told him about the case. He said that was nothing, that he had a patient once who swallowed a thermometer and died by degrees. A couple of bystanders just then chipped in. One of them said it reminded him of a fellow in Kansas who swallowed a pistol and went off easy. The other one said he had a friend who took a quart of applejack and died in good spirits.—"Exchange."

Jiggs—Ice is expensive.

Biggs—I know it. I was once engaged to a Boston girl.

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Write for Free Catalog. Describes and illustrates our line of the ORIGINAL MT. GILEAD HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESSES. Built in sizes 10 to 400 barrels per day. Stand or power. Presses for all purposes. Also Steam Trappes, Apple Sifters, Cider Strainers, and everything for the Cider and Vinegar-maker. We can show you how \$1,500 clear profit can be made.

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Price of Grafting Wax, ½ lb. 15c.; 1 lb. 25c. Postpaid " 25c. " 40c.

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**GINSENG**

Cultivated Ginseng and Golden Seal seed and roots now ready for planting. My book, "Culture and Profits of Ginseng and Golden Seal," with prices of seed and roots, free. Send for it.

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### The American Queen Biddy the Laying Hen.

The American Eagle is a noble bird, but the Queen Biddy ought to be stamped on the American dollar, for Biddy, by her steady laying, brings the jingle of more gold and silver in the pockets of the poultry keeper and farmer than all the gold mines in the land, and she does a great deal of the digging herself. It's a fact, according to the statistics, all of the gold and silver mined in all of the world hardly more than equals the annual production of the eggs alone, and does not come within a measurable distance of the value of the poultry and eggs combined.

We used to call cotton, king, but poultry, in 1908, outdid the cotton and the cotton seed by \$50,000,000. The cotton and seed \$650,000,000, and the poultry and eggs were the enormous sum of \$700,000,000. This is more than the gold, silver, potatoes and oats combined. It is wonderful how the poultry industry has advanced, at such a rapid rate that no mathematician can keep up with it.

The number of eggs laid during 1907, taking the statistics, was 25,000,000,000, which would equal 2,083,330,000 dozen. They are marketed mostly in 30 dozen packages. It takes from 350 to 375 crates of 30 dozen each to the car. This would take about 198,195 freight cars. If placed end to end would make about 1450 miles of track.

One would be quite apt to think from that vast increase in the amount of eggs and poultry that prices would go down, but this is not the case for the price of eggs and poultry has rapidly advanced within the last few years. It is very interesting to the poultry keeper that the market is never overstocked with strictly fresh eggs or with the first quality of poultry, at prices that pay a good profit to the poultry keeper.

It is no longer a question as to whether there is a profit in poultry keeping. The question is, have you the ability to make a success of it? The man behind the gun, on him depends the success or failure. If you breed and feed on the right system, I know of no more profitable line of farming than poultry keeping. There are hundreds making a grand success in keeping poultry and there are also hundreds that are making a sad failure of it. A great many start in poultry keeping on a large scale without knowing anything about poultry and without any system of breeding or feeding. Without some good system failure is certain. You must have a good system, for success. I am often asked, what is the best breed? I don't believe there is any best breed. There are good and bad hens in all breeds. No one breed has all the good qualities. It depends on what you want of them. It is not so much in the breed as it is in the strain, what they have been bred for. If you want fancy show birds, then start with the best strain of show birds, you can find, and stick to a line of breeding, and you will succeed along that line, but it is not the show birds that have made the \$700,000,000, it is the laying hen and the market poultry that are filling the farmer's and poultry keeper's pocket with gold and silver. My advice to all that want to make money out of poultry, is not to start with fancy poultry, but start with the best laying strain that you can get and have some system, for there is no business success without system. I want to impress upon your mind the importance of getting the hen that has been bred to lay, for it is the egg forming that gives the most profit and it takes as much time and labor and nearly as much feed for the hen that lays 100 eggs as one that lays 200 eggs in a year, and your extra 100 is clear profit. The hen, to be a great layer, must be a fowl of strong constitutional vigor with frame of good size, a hen of good digestion, for wasted food is wasted money. This is why the Jersey cow is one of the most profitable. She has a very strong power of digestion. At the St. Louis exposition, the Jersey cow won a very substantial and decided victory. She once more proved her ability, not only to produce large quantities of milk, rich and butter fat, but what is more important her ability to produce more economically than other breeds, to give a better return in product for the feed consumed. I know this to be true

of Jerseys I have bred and developed. Masorita, No. 159,774, is one of them with a better record of 26½ pounds in seven days, 61 pounds of milk in one day, 412 pounds in seven days, 1705 pounds in thirty days, 7200 pounds in four months, 12,950 pounds in ten and one-half months, testing 775 pounds of butter. Why are they such great butter cows? They have been bred, for years, for butter and milk.

Believing there was a great field open for a strain of hens that were bred to lay, I was inspired to try what I could do. I first studied out a system, for without some system there can be no great success. It has required years of breeding and experimenting and a whole lot of patience and money to establish my system and it has proven a great success. It is a new system brought out by hard thinking. Man does his thinking by means of his reflective faculty. Some men think. Others do not. Thinking is hard work. Some men prefer to drift along with the tide or ride along in the same old rut. In every vocation in life, men become distinguished because of their excellent greatness. I have learned by actual tests and experimenting that many theories advanced by many poultry writers are without any foundation whatever. Many writers gifted to write an entertaining article, have advanced many false theories. Knowing that dairy bred cows transmit the function of yielding large quantities of milk to their offspring, but a cow may be a great milker and a hen may be a great layer, but if they haven't the power to transmit the greatness to their offspring, they are worthless as a breeder. My greatest of all hens, Golden Princess, laid 291 eggs in a year, or 24½ dozen. The eggs were very large, weighing 2 pounds to the dozen, which is ½ pound more per dozen than the average weight of eggs. The 24½ dozen weighed 48½ pounds, which is nearly seven times her own weight. Of the ordinary eggs, it would have taken 32½ dozen to weigh 48½ pounds. At 27c per dozen they would bring \$6.55, allowing \$1.50 for feed, leaves \$5.05 gain. She is not only a great layer, but a great breeder. She has a great power of propensity to stamp her offspring with her own characteristics. She and her chicks are exceptionally strong and vigorous, always on the go, always the first off the roost in the morning, looking for a worm or grub. I have a pen of her pullets, which have averaged 271 eggs in a year. This is a most remarkable egg record; showing her great power to transmit her own characteristics to her offspring. I consider my system for producing eggs at a small cost of feed, the greatest of all systems. My system of feed costs but 95c per hen for a year, only about 4c per dozen for the eggs, that the Golden Princess laid. In her second year of laying, she has produced 280 eggs, coming within eleven of her first year's great record; showing without a doubt that my system of feed does not physically degenerate. The fifty R. C. Rhode Island hens that averaged 240 eggs have just finished another great record breaker of 225 eggs.

It is true that I am enthusiastic over my system of breeding and feeding. Enthusiasm is proof that I really believe that I have something of great value to me and to others.

Emerson says "that nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm." My motto is better still, "hustle and ambition." For satisfied I am not, I shall strive for something better, to improve the utility fowl. My system has worked wonders in great egg yields and the size, vigor and stamina have been increased. You have got to apply the right principles or you will ruin the vigor and stamina of your hens. Everything possible must be done to increase the environment of the hen, such as to insure her comfort and invite her largest production under my method. No doubt arises as to the eagerness of buyers, to secure whatever I may have to offer for last year I could not supply 50 per cent. of the great demand for the hen that is bred to lay. When breeding for eggs, the male is the greatest factor, because a large number of the female's offspring are likely to possess the qualities of both. It needs the heavy laying hen to produce the sire. I am very fortunate. For the coming year I have cockerels enough from my great hen, Golden Princess, to head nearly all my pens. You must know the law of hereditary organism before you can intelligently breed for a large egg production. It takes a great deal of labor and experimenting. Simply breeding and selecting from the best layers is of little avail unless other conditions are considered. It is one thing to force feed with stimulants, for a large egg yield. This is all right if you don't want to use your hens for breeders, but it is entirely wrong if you are trying to build up a great laying strain. The fifty Rhode Island hens that averaged 240 eggs; the average price the eggs sold for was 27c per dozen, which is \$5.40 per hen, allow-

ing \$1.50 for feed leaves \$3.90 profit, per hen, but my system of feeding, it costs only 95c per hen, leaving a clear profit of \$4.35 per hen or \$217.50 for the fifty hens. This is producing eggs at less than 5c per dozen for feed. Some men in giving the profits of their flock, figure the chickens hatched and raised. This, I think, is not fair. If I figured the chickens raised from this flock, it would bring the profit up to a very high price, as I reared over 300 that I would not sell for \$1000. I have given only what the eggs sold for at the market price.—Evergreen Terrace Poultry Farm, N. Y.

### To Keep Eggs Fresh.

Fresh eggs in cold storage at 65 degrees Fahrenheit undergo little if any change for this temperature is sufficient to limit the activities and prevent the growth of the more common bacteria, says the "American Medicine."

The problem of preserving eggs by excluding air has brought forth numerous methods. German investigators several years ago conducted a series of tests, keeping the eggs for about eight months in some twenty different ways and found that:

Immersed in brine, all were unfit for use; wrapped in paper, 80 per cent. bad; packed in bran or coated with paraffine, 70 per cent. bad; immersed in sol. salicylic acid, 50 per cent. bad; coated with shellac or collodion, 40 per cent. bad; packed in wood ashes, 20 per cent. bad; coated with vaseline or immersed in a solution of water glass or lime water, none bad.

From these experiments, as well as many others, it has been found that a solution of water glass offers about the best method of preserving eggs, aside from cold storage. Water glass is the common name for potassium or sodium silicate, and is obtained in the shops in the form of a thick liquid something like glycerine. One part of this to nine of sterile water makes a preserving fluid of the proper strength.

The eggs should be packed in a clean, sweet vessel, and the solution poured over them until they are well covered. Preserved in this way in a cool place, they will keep for months and often cannot be distinguished from the fresh article. It is generally conceded that they lack the flavor of new laid eggs, but are in no way inferior in nutritive value.

### Grand Old Hen.

There is gloom in the chicken coops of the country, says the "Post Express." Chanticleer is silent and the Penelope of the barnyard goes spiritless about her domestic duties. The Leghorns are languishing on their roosts, the Black Spanish are disconsolate, the Wyandottes are discussing the feasibility of returning to the war trail, the Plymouth Rocks are listless scratching gravel, and even the Bantams are feeling blue and dejected. The cause for all this gloom and melancholia in the barnyard and coop is the report that Uncle Jimmy Wilson, otherwise Tama Jim, secretary of agriculture, will retire from office in December. Mr. Wilson is not only the farmer's friend, but he is the inspired bard of the great American hen. What F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, is to alfalfa and the corn-fed hog, Tama Jim is to the industrious hen. He has sung her greatness in Homeric measures and has preached her virtues in language as iridescent as sun-shot dew. Statistics from his pen have taken in all the colors of romance, and never Petrarch wrote more spontaneously to his Laura than Uncle Jimmy has written to correspondents who wanted to know how to persuade their hens to lay two eggs where only one was laid before. He is a grand old man, and he will beat the record for length of cabinet service.

### Prolific Pheasants.

It is reported that the whole of Vancouver Island is now well stocked with pheasants which have long been thoroughly acclimatized and breed freely. The history of pheasant acclimatization in Vancouver is simplicity itself. In 1883 C. W. R. Thompson, of Victoria, imported twenty-five birds from China, kept them in captivity till young had been hatched out and set all at liberty as soon as the chicks were strong enough. In 1886 Mr. Musgrave imported eleven more birds and turned them out, and from these thirty-six pheasants the whole of Vancouver and many of the adjacent islands have been stocked. —"Bailey's Magazine."

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 30

T. J. Roseman  
Secretary.

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One can pick more than three any other way. No bruising, no dropping. Absolutely perfect. Drop postal for prices. Agents wanted everywhere. Infringers will be prosecuted.

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GINSENG ROOTS and Seeds for sale. Write for prices. P. F. LEWIS, Jamestown, N. Y.

90 VAE'S All breeds Poultry, Eggs, Ferrets, Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. Colored Brev. 60 page book 10c. J. A. Bergey, Box J, Telford, Pa.

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FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address,

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### I Will Send My Scale on Approval

To any businesslike farmer who knows the profit in buying, selling and feeding by weight and not by guess. Forty-five years ago I first fought the scale trust by selling to the buyer in my original "Freight paying, free trial before settling plan." I have invented the BEST Steel Frame Scale made in the U. S. which I sell for less than any other reliable scale. I send it on approval.



and ask no money until satisfactory. New compound beam and beam introductory discount on first sale. Let me send a free price list and approval.

box free, scale only, a scale on approval.  
"JONES He Pays The Freight"  
13 F St. Binghamton, N. Y.





Home of J. Z. Barnes of Missouri, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower. Missouri is a great state and Green's Fruit Grower has many subscribers there who are prosperous and happy with their fruits, flowers and grain.

#### Other Benefit of Forest Trees.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by James Handly, Ill.

In his last annual message to Congress, President Roosevelt made an earnest plea for the preservation of the forests. He depicted the fearful results following deforestation by presenting the desolation in other countries, especially in China, which have been denuded of forest trees. He called attention to the constantly diminishing supply of moisture, and named rivers once noted for navigation that are rapidly approaching the state of being dry beds of streams. While all this is true and should come as a solemn warning to those living near river courses, yet it is not necessary for us to leave our own doors to witness the dread effects of the devastation of the forests. Many people living in this section of the west can well remember when the logging and lumbering business was at its zenith on the upper Mississippi river. At that time 150 raft boats were busily engaged in either pushing logs or lumber. The records show that there were only three raft boats in commission on the same waters last year. Many of us can remember when palatial steamboats made regular trips between St. Louis and St. Paul when the river was in normal condition. Now by the aid of levees, revetments, wing dams and constant dredging two or three ordinary size steamboats make a few trips between St. Louis and St. Paul for a short season during the best stages of the river.

It would seem something like fairy tales to tell the children of Iowa that once upon a time, steamboats seeking trade and traffic left the Mississippi river and ran regularly up the Des Moines river as far as Fort Dodge, which I understand is about 100 miles above the city of Des Moines. Numerous other tributaries of the Mississippi river, which were once navigable, have shrunk into practically dry beds. We are told that the chief impediment to navigation is caused by washings from hillsides which become deposited in rivers. While conceding this is measurably true, it must be remembered that such washings did not occur until bluffs, bench lands and bottoms had become deforested. The deforestation of the southern states has been especially severe in its effect. The grand forests of ash, oak, poplar, cypress, walnut, and other useful varieties of timber have been rapidly disappearing before the woodman's axe and mammoth saw mills. The Nut Grower, published at Poulan, Ga., truly says:

"The annual losses from floods and the millions regularly spent on keeping waterways open, goes on with increasing figures each year. The value of streams for industrial purposes is constantly diminishing. Where and when will it end? We answer: When the cut over pine lands of the south are flourishing pecan groves; when the Appalachian mountains are covered from foot to summit with chestnuts, chinkapins and hazels; when the waste places on hills and in valleys all over are again stocked with hickory and walnut. Then we will be following the road which avoids the dangers already encountered, and which leads to permanent prosperity by cutting out the cost entailed by unnatural conditions which have been self-imposed."

#### Everybody Should Plant Trees.

Everybody having the opportunity should plant trees. It has been tritely said, that the greater the demand for lumber the smaller the supply. It would be the part of wisdom to plant trees that would return profits in yielding annual incomes, but no mistake could be made in planting any variety of trees that in the course of years would become valuable for lumber. Plant trees everywhere. Plant them along road sides for refreshment for travelers. Every city should have its

public parks with an abundance of ornamental and shade trees. They should be planted along the streets to bring cooling influences on overheated pavements and sidewalks. Plant them in dooryards to enhance the attractions of home life. Be sure to plant them around churches and school houses and above all things, maintain the admirable custom of having school children plant trees on every anniversary of Arbor Day. By taking an active interest in renewing our groves and forests, we may avert a perspective that now appears appalling.

#### From the Diary of a Twin.

January—Am born. Didn't want to be. Object immediately as loud as I can. Younger brother born seven minutes later. Looks like a fool, but may improve as he mellow with age.

February—Catch a cold. Give it to younger brother. He's sicker than I am. Very nearly settles him.

March—Catch a nice rash. Pass it on to the other cove. Pretty well winds up his clock.

April—They christened us. I'm Augustus and he's Alexander. Don't he look an ass of an Alexander. I'll kick him when he sleeps.

May—Got the nettle rash. Hooray! so's he—only worse.

June—They don't think they'll be able to rear him. He's to have cod liver oil. Can't help laughing.

July—He's been squalling awful. Nurse says its his nasty temper. I know it's a pin, but I ain't going to tell.

August—We've got a new nurse. Alexander's got a blister on the end of his nose. They don't know what it is. He is to have a powder.

September—I've given him the scarlatina. He seems resigned. I've nailed his feeding bottle.

October—I've got a new game now—poking Noah's wife into his ear when the nurse ain't looking.

November—We're beginning to walk. He's weaker on his pins than I am, so I can shove him over easy.

December—I am beginning to cut my first tooth. As soon as it's through I've made up my mind to bite Alexander.—"Dental Digest."

#### A Profitable Side Line.

A Maine dairyman has found the keeping of hogs and converting them into sausage a profitable side line. He has erected a sanitary slaughter house, with all the up-to-date conveniences, and with an ample supply of both hot and cold water. The piggery is also constructed on plans which insure the highest degree of sanitation, and the pigs are kept clean and healthy. The sausages are packed in oiled paper in one-pound boxes and in bags and find a ready sale to city customers at very attractive prices.

#### Poultry and Fruit Growing.

A combination of fruit growing and poultry raising is especially recommended in a bulletin from the Pennsylvania department of agriculture. Locate the poultry houses if possible so that the runs will be in the orchard. The fowls will destroy thousands of harmful insects, thus greatly benefiting the trees and increasing the prospects for fruit, and the fowls will at the same time gain great comfort and benefit by the protecting shade of the trees. Plum trees and cherry trees are especially benefited by the presence of fowls about their roots. Peach trees will grow most rapidly and soonest give an abundant shade.

#### Lime for Egg Eaters.

Professor J. E. Rice, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in the course of an address at the poultry institute at Guleph, Can., said one of the results of withholding lime from pullets was that they ate all their eggs. This may account for not a little of the egg-eating about which so many farmers are now complaining.

Natural gas from certain wells in Kansas is found to contain two per cent. of helium and scientific experts are working on the problem of extracting it.

#### Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE.

Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.



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Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest, best blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address,

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## FRUIT BASKETS

### SPLINT BASKETS

For Near-by Shipment and Home Market, for Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Grapes and Small Fruits.

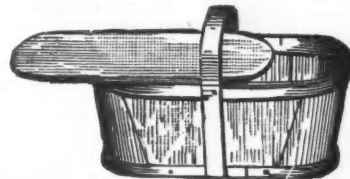


Price of 8-lb. Splint Baskets, without covers, \$20.00 per 1000, \$11.00 per 500, \$2.50 per 100. Covers for 8-lb. Splint Baskets, \$5.00 per 1000.

Price of 5-lb. Splint Baskets, no covers, \$8.50 per 1000, \$5.00 per 500, \$2.00 per 100.

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For distance shipments, with or without covers.



Price of 8-lb. Climax Baskets, complete with cover, etc., \$27.00 per 1000, \$16.00 per 500, \$3.50 per 100.

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### STANDARD PEACH BASKETS.

Western New York standard "one-third" Peach Basket, made of the best material and wire sewed. Best for home market or for shipping.

Price, \$25.00 per 1000, \$13.00 per 500, \$3.00 per 100, \$1.75 per 50.

Write for catalog and prices of Peach Baskets, Fruit Ladders, Grafting Tools, and Wax.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

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Though these books cost me 8c each for postage alone, yet I'll gladly send you one free because I want you to know about Split Hickory Vehicles—made-to-order—sold direct from factory to you at home on 30 Days' Free Road Test—guaranteed 2 years.

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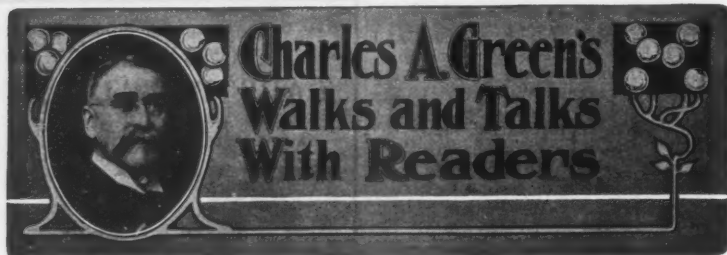
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1909.

The cheerful preacher has the full pews.

He must be a weak man who never gets mad.

Pride may be a good thing if you do not get drowned in it.

The audacious man is welcomed if he is not too persistent.

Faith in your own success is necessary if you are to accomplish much.

How easy it is for most people to give away in imagination other men's money.

You cannot afford to do that which is not just and fair to your friend or neighbor.

To be born poor has been the making of many men. To be born rich has been the downfall of many.

Your work will reward you in proportion to the thought and intelligence which you have put into it.

Can bedbugs be starved out in a vacant house? If not what do the bugs live on if there is no one to bite?

It is not true that our wives spend most of our money. So far as I know women are as economical as men.

An attractive package helps make a sale. Color on the skin of an apple, peach or pear makes the fruit attractive.

Daniel Webster said there is always room at the top. But the top of most houses is a cold, bleak attic. Most people would prefer the ground floor.

Says John Keats: "I would sooner fail than not be among the greatest." But again he says: "There is not a fiercer hell than the failure in a great object."

No man is always wise. We all have our moments of foolishness. This is why kicking machines are recommended by means of which we can kick ourselves conveniently.

It is safe to underestimate your profits for the coming year and regulate your expenditures accordingly, but you cannot get so much fun out of life in that way as you can by overestimating your income.

You cannot tell how much wealth a man possesses by the way he dresses. Russell Sage was worth nearly \$100,000,000, but he wore cheap clothing. The dude with one hundred suits of clothes may be a bankrupt.

Soil is not dirt. It is the accumulation of a hundred million years or more. It contains the dust of myriads of animals which have perished on the earth during past generations, the particles worn from rocks by frosts and rains and ice movements, and the decay of trees, plants and leaves, a strange combination.

Exhibition of Evaporating Machinery.—As western New York is one of the centers of the evaporation of fruits as well as the place where fruit juices are prepared in numerous ways in large quantities and distributed widely over the country, an exhibition was recently given at Rochester of evaporating machinery. A large number interested in fruits gathered to see this demonstration. There were three different kinds of self-feeding apple paring machines and many different makes of slicers and a large number of gasoline engines. New ideas of power direction were given.

Planting a Pear Orchard.—In reply to C. A. Potten, I will say that the location on a side hill on fertile soil in northern Connecticut would seem to be a desirable location for a commercial pear orchard. If the hill side is steep cultivation will be more difficult. All orchards do better under cultivation and this question of difficult cultivation must be considered. You can learn

from your state experiment station better than I can advise you. My opinion is that you will do well to plant for very early ripening, Wilder Early; for next early ripening, Gans; for next ripening, Clapp's Favorite; for next or about the same season, Bartlett. Then for later pears Flemish Beauty and Anjou. The above are for standard pear trees. I would not advise you to plant dwarf pear trees on such a steep hill such as you mention. I would plant a few Kieffer pear. I would not plant the trees closer together than 20 feet on such a steep hill side. I would not plant dwarf pear trees with standard pear trees in an orchard as dwarf trees require different treatment from standard.

I consider it better to plant in the spring than in the fall, yet if you are all ready to plant in fall it might be well for you to plant in November or any time before the ground freezes.

Pear trees succeed best on a soil composed of sand and clay known as clayey loam. This means soil suitable for corn or wheat that is not too stiff.

Sugar in Apples.—Professor Wm. W. Elwood is in the employ of the United States Government to investigate features of fruit growing, one of which is to discover the amount of sugar in apples, grapes and other fruits grown in this section. He says the value of fruits in the market and their value as food products depends upon the amount of sugar they contain. Contrary to general opinion all so called sweet apples do not contain so much sugar as sub-acid fruits. He finds the sugar in French apples in excess of that of American apples. The starch in fruits is changed to sugar when the fruit ripens. The sugar in grapes is partly necessary since good wine cannot be made without an abundance of sugar. He wants to learn which varieties of apples, pears, etc., yield the most sugar and how the season and sale affect the amount of sugar in fruits. He says that fruits are one of the most important products of the soil. If taken away there is nothing to take their place. American fruits go all over the world. American vinegar makers should be told that there is a good time coming for them for the pure food law will not permit the sale of vinegar made from other products than fruit juices. In the past vinegar making has not been profitable owing to the fact that fruit growers had to compete with cheaper vinegar which has now been done away with and vinegar making is now one of the most profitable enterprises.

#### No Need to Give up Fruit Growing on Account of San Jose Scale.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower writes that he must give up fruit growing as the San Jose scale is on the trees of his neighbors and has attacked his trees.

To-day I called the attention of a specialist on San Jose scale to this matter. The specialist said in effect that it was not necessary to give up fruit growing simply because the scale was in his neighborhood.

"Why," said this expert, "I would not be afraid to plant an orchard of apple, pear, plum or peach right in the middle of orchards infested with San Jose scale, knowing as I do that I can keep my orchard in a thrifty condition and comparatively free from scale if not entirely so, though entirely surrounded by infested trees."

Here is the word of an expert and an authority on the subject which will be encouraging for our fruit growing readers. There are some parts of this country which are badly infested with San Jose scale. Some orchardists, not knowing how to treat their trees, have cut them out, but this is not necessary. These men have become so discouraged they do not feel they can grow fruit even for their own family use. Our readers should be encouraged on learning that they can grow fruits of all kinds and control San Jose scale by spraying trees each year, before they leaf out, just at the close of winter, with lime and sulphur solution. There are other sprays which are nearly as effective, but lime and sulphur is good enough.

Fruits for New Mexico.—A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, having moved to New Mexico, finds it a delightful country where fruits thrive well. He asks Green's Fruit Grower whether he should plant cherries, peaches, pears, apples or what we would advise him to plant?

Similar questions are constantly asked, but the editor cannot be expected to know just what could most profitably be planted in this great section of the country. This friend, Mrs. E. F. Horn, should learn from her neighbors or from the experiment station of New Mexico if there is one.

I usually advise readers to confer with those who are growing fruit in their locality. I have a friend in New Mexico who is growing peaches largely, therefore I conclude that it is a good peach growing section. If so, I have reason to believe that grapes, pears, apples, plums, etc., will succeed there also, but this our subscriber can learn from those who have lived sometime in New Mexico.

Don't worry as to the time when cherries or other fruit trees will bear fruit. They will bear quick enough after planting, but how quick will depend upon the circumstances. Get the trees planted. That is the main thing. If you order trees from the distance, as probably you will, I would not advise ordering the largest size trees. Buy good, thrifty young trees of moderate size and save money in freight charges.

#### A New World.

We are living in a new world. Old things have passed away and new things have taken their place.

Do you realize that marvelous changes have recently taken place? If you do not you cannot act wisely in regard to your own affairs and those of others.

I can remember when the village shoemaker made the footwear consisting almost entirely of boots for the entire township. My father remembers when the shoemaker tramped through the country, stopping at the farm houses to repair and make boots and shoes. Now one of the smaller factories of Rochester, N. Y., pays \$5000 per week to men who make shoes by machinery.

My good mother used to weave the cloth that was used in making clothes for her family. She also had a loom for weaving bedspreads and blankets. In those early days every boy and girl must of necessity work almost as diligently as those now occupied in factories in order to provide for the wants of the family.

See the changes that have occurred during the past forty or fifty years. Now the home is no longer a factory. The making of our supplies is performed by the great city factories. We go to various stores and buy shoes, cloth of all kinds ready made. Even the farmer does not depend upon his local market for flour, feeds and other provisions as in old times, but often buys the product of western farmers, ground by distant mills.

It is impossible for me in this brief article to call attention to all the changes that have occurred during the past few years, brought about by great inventions, by new means of communication and transportation which have brought the ends of the earth nearer together, and have made mankind more like one family under one roof. But one result of all these changes has been the building of great cities, the influx of millions of people from peaceful and prosperous rural homes to vile dens in crowded streets of cities, called homes, wherein the laborers scarcely see a green leaf or the vault of heaven.

The great factories have, when mismanaged, led to the ruin of the capitalist, but when well managed have led to great wealth, thus our country is filled with millionaires and multi-millionaires. Some of these successful men are worth from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Therefore you can see that the changes I have mentioned have brought about on the one hand poverty and uncomfortable homes and on the other hand great wealth and extravagant living.

There is another sense in which we are living in a new world. Knowledge is more diffused than ever before. Mankind is wiser to-day a thousand fold than a thousand years ago. In old times men and women allowed the clergy to think for them. Now men have learned that the clergy, like other men, are liable to make mistakes and have made mistakes, have made statements as truth which were not truth, therefore the pulpit has lost something of the authority which it has held in the past.

The point I am trying to get at is how is the welfare of men and women and children, affected by the marvelous changes to which I have alluded, to be improved? I can plainly see that the masses are not so well provided for, not

so comfortably housed as we were in olden times when the people lived more largely in the country or on farms and less in crowded cities. Few of my readers know of the sufferings of the poor of the large cities. On entering Philadelphia recently I saw thousands of homes in the suburbs of that big and prosperous city. Instead of each house, even on the outskirts of the town, having a yard of its own, with a little piece of lawn and garden, I saw solid lines of brick walls, built closely upon the sidewalk, each house with its little back yard occupying not over twenty feet in width by sixty feet in depth, without a spear of grass or the leaf of any shrub or tree. Each house looked precisely like the other. I wondered how the poor tenant found his way to his little box of a home, or how he could distinguish it from the thousands of other homes, if such places can be called homes. Where were the children of those families to play? The answer is, in the streets. Where will the family go to escape the terrible heat of summer? The answer is on the roof or on the cobblestones of the pavements in front of the house.

I was recently called upon to give something to a family who had left a beautiful country home to engage in work in the factory of a crowded city. Like millions of others they felt that there was no place for them like the city. They prospered fairly well in the city until hard times came. Then there was no more work for them and they were on the verge of starvation. I advised those people, as I advise you and all those in moderate circumstances, that they keep away from cities. Cities are not places for poor people. There is no place for poor people like the open country and the farm.

But how are we trending in the face of all the changes going on around us? My fear is that we are trending from better to worse, for the millions are drifting toward the cities where they can hardly afford clothes in which they are willing to appear in the church, where they lose their individuality, where they lose respect for themselves by doing brainless work in feeding myriads of machines which simply require deft fingers without brain power.

But who is to reform the evil tendencies of work of men, women and children in the great factories of cities? Who is to see that the girls who do night work in factories, and there are thousands of these in every city, get home safely at three or four o'clock in the morning?

Who will look after the young men and keep them from the saloon and from vicious living? Who will keep the vicious children of the street from contaminating those poor children who are virtuous, but who, if they would play at all, must play in such bad company? Who will check the evil inclinations of drink? Who will stamp out the germs of disease lurking in the tenements of cities? In other words, what institutions are to handle, manipulate and wisely direct the welfare of mortals in this new world in which we are living to-day?

#### Shipping Eggs to Alaska.

Think of the wonderful examples of vitality of the germs which have been demonstrated by long shipments of eggs for hatching to nearly all parts of the world with comparatively good results. I recently shipped thirty Rhode Island Red eggs to Alaska on an order hardly expecting him to get much of any returns under the circumstances, when, what was my surprise to hear that he had hatched 24 chicks and raised 23 of them, and he was most strongly impressed with their vitality up there. I have found that the express companies are directly blamable for many poor hatches received from shipped eggs on account of their reckless handling, which jars the eggs so severely, that the little ligaments that support the germ in place are broken and the future development of the germ ruined, although the egg might have been perfectly fertilized and the shell not broken in the least.



A KICKING MACHINE. Patent applied for. (See editorial.)



## An Open Letter.

Dear Sir:—Your letter does not specify just what you want, therefore it is difficult for me to reply. My opinion is that one reason why this locality was selected for large nursery enterprises is that the fruit succeeded well here, there was a demand for fruit trees, the soil and the climate are favorable for the production of hardy and enduring trees. The trees at Rochester do not make the astonishing growth in a season that they do in the west, owing to the shortness of our season. But this slowness of growth is in favor of the hardiness and longevity of the trees.

In early days it was not supposed that nursery products could be grown in Missouri and other western states where they succeed now fairly well and often get nearly double the growth that we get at Rochester, but those nurseries more often meet with disaster by the severity of the winters, the rapid growth not being so well matured as though it had grown more slowly. Rochester is a moist and cloudy locality and it may be for this reason that it is desirable for the growth of trees and plants.

In the early days of the nursery business at Rochester the large nurseries of this city were the source of supply of trees throughout almost the entire west. Particularly was this true of pear trees, which often sold in those early days at \$350 per thousand.

I do not date back far enough to give you anything definite about the early record. I have been told that both Mr. Barry and Mr. Ellwanger came to Rochester when very poor men, starting without capital, willing to undertake almost any honest work. They began in a small way and gradually worked up to great success. It has been noticeable that these two men seemed to work harmoniously without friction. Patrick Barry was the executive member of the firm. George Ellwanger was the practical nurseryman, bringing here German ideas of nursery work and landscape gardening. Both were genial men who made many friends.

Patrick Barry gave me great assistance in my early struggles as a nurseryman. He lost no opportunity to give me a lift. He was one of my best friends. As regards the other nurseries, the Frost's nursery and the Gould's, I know but little.

There are many nurserymen who have offices in this city who run nursery agents, selling entirely through agents, the most of whom have no nurseries or nursery farms. Many of them have connections with larger nurseries like Chase Bros. Chase Bros. do the packing for many nurseries, at least have done so in past years.—C. A. Green.

## Why Elberta Peach is so Popular.

People want it for the same reason that they plant Ben Davis: it is a money maker, says the "Rural New Yorker." However, I am led to believe that the more sensible reason is that since it is the leading peach of the south and southwest and has been so very extensively advertised, it is its popularity from that standpoint that helps it along very much. Then, too, it undoubtedly is a most excellent shipping peach, stands up very well, is firm and tough-skinned and very nice in appearance, and very regular and uniform in size, a very desirable size, a good bearer, does not require much hand thinning, as it seems to thin itself, and even if very heavily loaded still is of uniform size and quality, but often will fall off the tree quickly. It was almost entirely abandoned in our section on account of being the very worst to leaf-curl, but have found that lime-sulphur spray will prevent that, and now the planting is increasing. We do not have many in this section, for they ripen at a time when they come in direct competition with other varieties from the eastern shore of Maryland and Delaware.—D. M. Wertz, Pennsylvania.

Whenever any variety of fruit becomes more than ordinarily profitable for even two years in succession nearly everybody seems to want to set that particular thing, without considering that it can be easily overdone. I know of no peaches or apples in which a good critic can not find some weak point. The Elberta peach has many qualities to commend it to commercial growers. The tree is a good bearer, fairly hardy, a strong grower, and although subject to curl-leaf this is easily controlled and the tree is generally free from other troublesome diseases, such as scab, gumming, etc. The fruit is large, and very fine in appearance, and generally needs but little thinning. It is an excellent shipper, and can be carried from here to Mexico in bushel baskets successfully. The only real objection seems to be the quality, and, while it is a fair canning peach, for dessert it will not compare at all favorably with a good Barnard or

Chili or Kalamazoo, but a bushel of nice, smooth Elbertas can be raised for less than one half the expense necessary to raise a bushel of smooth Barnards or Chilis.—L. J. Post, Kent Co., Mich.

## Frequency of Late Frosts.

A study has been made, by the station horticulturist, of weather conditions in their relation to fruit setting as these are given in the full and accurate reports of the Western New York Horticultural society. The investigation covers a period of twenty-five years, beginning in 1881.

During this period late frosts ruined the fruit crops in western New York in four years, seriously lessened the yield in five other years, and did much damage to pears, peaches and plums in three other seasons. That is to say, in more than half of the twenty-five years, "unseasonable" frosts caused serious loss to fruit growers over the section as a whole. The years of frosts appeared in cycles, as there was but one harmful frost during the first eight years of the twenty-five, then for six years in succession the crops were damaged seriously, while during the latter half of the period the frosts were more evenly distributed.

During seven years when frosts did little or no harm, cold, wet weather played almost as disastrous a part and reduced the crops to unprofitable pro-

Gold.—The world's stock of gold has increased about one-half in the last decade, and doubled in the last quarter of a century. The stock of gold money has meantime grown in even greater proportions, being practically 75 per cent. more than a decade ago. This fact is at the bottom of the modern tendency toward high prices for almost everything that is bought and sold, including grain and other farm products. The prevailing opinion is that the output of gold will keep right on gaining for some years to come. Meanwhile the farmer will find his expenses mounting up in cost of labor and supplies, while, as an offset, his land and crops will tend to sell for more money. Whenever money is plenty it is easier to pay off old debts and mortgages, but harder for a young man to buy land because of its advancing prices. Land values are even now tending toward inflated values in some parts of the country. With farm land selling at \$200 to \$500 per acre in the northern Pacific states, and bearing orchards away up to the thousands of dollars, there appears some danger of a sudden and disastrous slump such as took place in southern California at various times. At this distance it seems a good deal safer to buy farm lands in a fertile eastern valley at \$20 to \$100 per acre, with good buildings included. In the eastern states farms are still low in price, and many of them can be bought for less



Home of a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. We see in this country few stone or brick houses upon our farms. Most of the houses are built of wood which require constant painting and can never be so valuable as stone or brick. Stone or brick houses are cooler in summer since the air from the outside cannot penetrate the walls, and stone and brick are poor conductors of heat. The stone house at Green's Fruit Farm has been built sixty years and will stand for hundreds of years and never require painting except a little woodwork around the corners, verandas and windows. Farmers should consider the question of cement in building houses to-day. Cement is economical, permanent and fireproof.

portions; while in five of the years of frost the damage was increased by the effects of cold storms. These storm years, like the frost years, came in cycles. A first short period of three years, beginning in 1881, was marked by storms, as was a longer period of seven years beginning in 1888. During the first period, wind strong enough to harm the blossoms, even without the accompanying rain, was a feature of each season, as was also the case in 1905 while in another year, without injurious rain storms, the wind alone did considerable harm to blossoms.

## Revival in Fruit Culture.

Last year's apple crop was a money maker for the western New York apple growers, says "Rural Life." This has given the fruit growing industry a decided "boom." It has opened the eyes of farmers generally to the possibilities for remunerative profits in commercial orcharding under modern conditions. It has infused new enthusiasm into country life and filled the farming districts with a spirit of optimism. As a result the fruit industry is receiving more attention than ever before in the history of New York agriculture. One feature of the present forward movement in fruit growing is the large number of new plantings this spring. Nurserymen tell us that during the present season there have been more young trees set out than in many a former year. And the sales of sprayers, spraying materials, and orchard supplies have been unusually large. This expansion in the fruit industry should not end until it has placed New York state far in the lead as a producer of fine fruit. We have the soil, favorable climatic conditions and the best markets. Our orchards produce, not the largest nor most highly colored, but the best quality of fruit in the world. While increasing the output of good fruit, the growers should spare no efforts, individually and, by organization, to establish, maintain and protect a world-wide reputation for the superior quality of New York state fruit.

The giant bees of India build honeycombs as high as 18 feet.

than the real value of the buildings. Now, when these bargains are not fully appreciated, and while the whole country is getting ready for good times and rising prices, it is a good time to pick out a farm.

President Taft is a funny man. Since he became President, he has given a number of entertainments at the White House. At one of these entertainments, the orchestra played such lively airs that one lady jumped up impetuously and began dancing all alone. President Taft came up to her and, saying: "Dancing alone is not allowed in the White House. Permit me," and he gallantly clasped the lady's waist and proceeded to waltz with her serenely. The last thing I saw about this charmingly good tempered man was that he narrowly escaped being arrested in the grounds of the Agricultural department by a conscientious watchman who caught him plucking flowers.

I predict that President Taft will be known in history as the genial President.—"Post Express."

## Apple Crop Will Be Irregular.

Bentonville, Ark.—The apple crop in Washington and Benton counties, which claim the distinction of being the two largest producing counties in this country, will this year not be more than 30 to 35 per cent. of normal. The crops are very spotted. Some orchards have a fairly full crop of some varieties, while others have scattering trees, with a small sprinkling of fruit on trees. Growers in many instances are not working and spraying their orchards as they should, and in these the fruit will not be as good as that of those who have given more care and attention to the trees.

General Nelson A. Miles recently said: "I never could quite see why a man wants to shoot elephants, zebras, antelopes and other animals wilfully. Elephants are so useful to us, you know, for they are put to work at so many things. Why, shooting at an elephant is just like pouring shot into the side of a farm barn. It is really too bad to kill them."



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Oh, sweetheart, this life's what we make it  
And the sunshine's as cheap as the gloom.  
So fill up the old land with laughter  
And make it all glamor and bloom;  
Turn poverty right into riches  
And pain into sweetness and rest—  
We can do it, yes, all of us, dearie,  
If we always keep doing our best.  
—Baltimore "Sun."

#### Apples in Cookery.

By Elma Iona Locke.

Old Scandinavian mythology represents the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves growing old and feeble, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Modern science confirms this idea of the value of apples as one of the most valuable and wholesome of foods. All fruits are best used in their natural state when ripe and fresh, but there are also many methods of preparing them in delicious combinations with other ingredients, both cooked and fresh. The flavors that combine best with the apple are cinnamon, nutmeg and lemon.

**Apple Sauce.**—Fresh apples that cook quickly to a snowy pulp are delicious when stewed, pressed through a colander or sieve, sweetened rather sweet, then a quantity of thick, sweet cream beaten into them with an egg whip. Serve in glass dishes, with cake.

**Apple Snow.**—Whip the whites of three fresh eggs very stiff. Pare and grate three white-fleshed apples into a deep dish, sprinkling sugar over the apples as you grate it, to keep it from turning dark, and using enough sugar to sweeten. Add the apple to the beaten egg, whipping them together until very stiff, then set in a cool place. Make a custard with the yolks of the eggs, one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoon of corn starch, stirred into one pint of boiling milk. Add a pinch of salt, and flavor with vanilla or lemon. Let get very cold, then serve the apple snow heaped on small glass dishes, with the custard poured around it.

**Apple Meringue.**—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with stale sponge cake cut in slices. Pour over the cake a thick sauce of stewed apples, sweetened. Beat the whites of two eggs stiff with two tablespoons of powdered sugar, spread on the apple, and set in the oven to slightly brown. Then set on ice, and serve very cold.

**Jellied Apple.**—Take equal quantities of chopped apple, and orange, banana, pineapple, or any desired fruit, one or two kinds combined. Have ready a clear, apple jelly, flavored with lemon, and pour it warm over the chopped fruit. Let stand until cold, then serve with whipped cream.

**Apple Trifle.**—Put alternate layers of stewed apple, sweetened, macaroons and lady-fingers in a glass dish, cover with a boiled custard, and serve very cold with whipped cream.

**Apple Souffle.**—Beat two cups of very sweet apple sauce to a foamy cream with a tablespoon of soft butter. Then mix in a scant cup of fine bread crumbs, and the yolks of two eggs. Add the juice of a lemon, a little of the grated peel, and a pinch of mace. Beat hard, then whip in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, turn into a buttered pudding dish, and bake for half an hour. Serve immediately, with whipped, sweetened cream.

**Apple Custard.**—Pare and core six apples and steam until tender, then rub them through a sieve. Add three eggs beaten very light with one cup of sugar, the grated rind of a lemon, and one pint or more of milk, according to size of apples. Mix thoroughly, and bake until the custard is set. Serve cold with whipped cream piled on top and decorated with preserved cherries and strips of angelica.

**Baked Apples.**—Take large, sweet apples, cut out the cores, fill the cavity with red currant jelly, and bake. When tender, pour over them a thick syrup of sugar, or maple syrup, and serve with cream.

**Stuffed Apples.**—Take large baking apples, cut out the core, making a rather large cavity, first taking a slice from the top of apple. Fill the cavity

with a mixture of bananas, seeded raisins and nuts, chopped, a little grated lemon or orange peel, and sugar to taste. Replace the top of the apple, and bake slowly in an earthen pan containing a little water.

**Baked Apple Sauce.**—Pare, quarter and core the apples, and pack in an earthen jar with brown sugar, cover closely, and bake slowly in a moderate oven until the contents of the jar have shrunk to about one-half of their original bulk, and are rich and red.

**Apple Tapioca.**—Soak over night one large cup of tapioca in five cups of cold water. In the morning put this on the fire in a double boiler and cook until



Farm products. We hear much about the products of the farm which in most cases refer to the fruits, the corn, the wheat, the oats, but the friend who sends us this photograph mentions the happy children of farm homes as the best product of the farm. We heartily agree with this subscriber and hope ever to have a corner in Green's Fruit Grower of interest to the children of the farm.

clear. Stir in one cup of sugar, the juice and grated rind of a lemon, a pinch of salt, a little grated nutmeg, and two quarts of pared, quartered and cored apples. Turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for one and one-fourth hours. It may be served warm or cold, with cream and sugar.

**Grated Apple Pudding.**—Grate seven large tart apples, add the yolks of eight eggs beaten until thick with two cups of powdered sugar, the grated rind of a lemon, one dozen lady-fingers, grated, and the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Strew the top with blanched almonds, and bake in a well buttered form. Serve with whipped cream.

**Indian Apple Pudding.**—Into one quart of boiling milk stir one cup of sifted corn meal, then one quart of pared and quartered sweet apples. Add one cup of molasses, one small teaspoon of salt, and a little cinnamon or nutmeg. Mix well, add two quarts of cold milk, pour into a well buttered dish, and bake slowly for four hours. Serve with sweetened cream plain or whipped.

**Apple Cup Puddings.**—One cup of chopped apple, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of bread crumbs, a small handful of dried currants, two well beaten eggs, the juice and grated rind of a lemon, one tablespoon of soft butter, and a little nutmeg. Mix well, put into buttered cups, and steam for half an hour. Serve with a sauce.

**Apple Cobbler.**—Pare and slice apples to partly fill a shallow basin, well buttered, add sugar, grated nutmeg, and a pinch of salt, dot with bits of butter, and pour over a batter made like rich, soft biscuit dough. Bake, and serve apple-side up, with sweetened cream.

**To Keep Juice in a Pie.**—Put on the bottom crust and then after the filling is put in, dampen with water the outside edge of crust, and after the top crust is put on, take a fork and dent the top crust around the edge on top of moistened under crust.—Mrs. J. P. Swasey, N. H.

#### Making Jam of Berries.

A good way to make jam without the fruit hardening is to clean the fruit thoroughly and, if needs be, wash by putting the fruit in a colander or sieve and pouring water over it, then let drain. Measure the berries, and to two quarts of berries put one quart of good sugar (the best is none too good), and put all in the preserving kettle. Crush the berries as much as possible with a pestle or potato masher, and let stand a couple of hours, covered. Then put over the fire, adding no water, as the fruit juice will be sufficient; bring to a boil slowly, and then let boil moderately fast, stirring constantly from the bottom, as it thickens, to keep from scorching. Test by dropping a little on a plate, and if it stiffens and the surface shows a gloss, it is done. Dip out with a wooden, or silver or porcelain spoon, as a metal spoon spoils the color. Put into small tumblers or dishes while boiling hot, and when the jam is cold it will have a thin film over the top that should not be broken. Pour over this a quarter of an inch of melted paraffine wax, as you do for jelly, and paste a slip of paper over the top to keep out dust; set in a cool, dry place. It is better for jellies, jams and preserves to be put up in small jars or glasses, and thus only enough for use at one time will be disturbed. Rapid boiling hardens fruit, and too little sugar calls for long boiling, which discolors the fruit and affects the flavor. Too much

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#### The Harmful Fly.

We have been accustomed to regard the fly as a harmless creature, or at the most simply a nuisance. Scientific researches have now shown that it is most dangerous, from the standpoint of disease, and popular opinion is being rapidly educated to the same point of view. It is not necessary for anyone to be a scientist, however, to understand the way in which the house fly helps to spread disease.

More and more we are coming to understand that refuse and dirt lead to infection and epidemics, yet what avail is it to keep our houses spotless if that miserable intruder, the fly, can buzz about, from the stable to the dinner table, from the garbage can to the pantry, from the cow shed to the baby's face. We can't make the fly take a bath, he cannot be controlled by moral suasion, the only thing to do is to get rid of him.

#### Hymn Timed Eggs.

A well known bishop relates that while on a recent visit to the south he was in a small country town, where, owing to the scarcity of good servants, most of the ladies preferred to do their own work.

He was awakened quite early by the tones of a soprano voice singing: "Near-er, My God, to Thee." As the bishop lay in bed he meditated upon the piety which his hostess must possess which enabled her to go about her task early in the morning singing such a noble hymn.

At breakfast he spoke to her about it and told how pleased he was.

"Oh, law," she replied, "that's the hymn I boil the eggs by; three verses for soft and five for hard."—Pittsburg "Post."

#### Crystallizing Fruit.

Boil one cupful of granulated sugar and one cupful of water together for half an hour; dip the point of a skewer into the syrup, then into cold water; if the thread formed breaks off brittle the syrup is ready. The syrup must boil slowly and never be stirred. When done set the saucepan into boiling water to keep it from candyfying. Have the fruit prepared, and take each piece on the point of a long needle—a new hat will do, or a long darning needle—dip it into the syrup, then lay on a buttered dish. Oranges cut into eighths, while grapes, cherries, pineapple peeled, sliced and cut into sections, and many other fruit are fine done this way. When finished, pack in paraffine paper, and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

#### Dr. Wiley to Rescue of Cannery.

Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, has come to the rescue of packers of canned goods, with a letter designed to give a clean bill of health to the packers, who have been suffering because of the department's attacks on a few firms. He says in part:

I think I can safely say, that taking the whole matter of canned goods together, including fish, meats, vegetables and fruits, only a small percentage contain any substance whatever but food and perhaps a little salt or sugar. I think this fact ought to be advertised.

I do not think the great canning trade should suffer because such an insignificant few insist on using either artificial sweetener or a chemical preservative.

sugar causes the preserve to "candy," or to be filled with crystals.

#### About the House.

Half the battle is in meeting the day with a determination to make the best of things, to put yesterday's mistakes and worries in the background—and to start the new day with a brave heart.—Beatrice Fairfax.

By carefully lacquering silverware with banana oil, applied with a camel's hair brush immediately after cleaning, it may be kept bright for several months.

A complete silk plant, from the worms on the trees to the looms, will be a feature of Japan's exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle next year.

As a proof of the lasting qualities of cypress, a coffin recently was excavated at New Orleans which had been buried since 1803, yet the wood was as sound as when new.

A new ice cream freezer, by using a glass can, claims to do away with the arduous labor of turning a crank, and freezes its contents by packing in crushed ice and salt.

In a once famous tea district of India the cultivation of rubber has driven the production of the former to second place, nearly 17,000 acres being devoted to rubber plantations.

Here is a recipe for renovating linoleum: Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water. At night have the linoleum clean and dry, go over it with a flannel cloth dipped in the glue water, and by morning it will have a fine, hard gloss and look exactly like new.—"Central Christian Advocate."

There is no message of love, affection or esteem that cannot be conveyed by sending Green's Fruit Grower to your friend one year as a gift.

The perfecting of antiseptic surgery has reduced the number of fatal amputation cases to 6 per cent.

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## GREEN'S Fruit Grower Patterns



- 2978—Ladies' "Gibson" Shirt Waist. 7 sizes, 32 to 44.  
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 2972—Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt. 8 sizes, 22 to 36.  
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 2964—Boys' Russian Suit, consisting of a Blouse closing at front having removable Shield and Sleeves plaited at bottom or finished with Wristbands; and Knickerbockers. 4 sizes, 2 to 5 years.  
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 2976—Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt, with Plaited Flounce. 6 sizes, 22 to 32.  
 2975—Girls' "Middy" Suit, consisting of a Blouse, slipped over the head, having a Removable Shield and Sleeves Plaited at bottom or finished with Wristbands; and a Separate Plaited Skirt. 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years.  
 2979—Misses' Five-Gored Skirt, closing at left side-back seam and having Plaited Flounce. 4 sizes, 14 to 17 years.  
 2986—Ladies' Semi-Princess Dress, closing at left side of front, having an Attached Nine-Gored Skirt, a removable Chemise, and Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves. 7 sizes, 32 to 44.

Patterns 10c. each. Order pattern by number, and give size in inches.  
 Address Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

### Country Life Means Health.

Primitive ways of living have given way to the modern improvements that make for comfort, while the drudgery is eased by labor-saving appliances. The best of education may be obtained, while the rural free delivery brings plenty of books, magazines and newspapers, with their refining and enlightening influences to the farm house door. The day of the tallow dip has gone, and with his modern conveniences the farmer has the additional advantage of the freedom of out-of-doors which the city man is now coveting, to say nothing of his opportunity to make a profitable living out of his sales to the hungry cities.

When men built towns they necessarily limited their opportunity to enjoy nature. As the congestion grew, fresh air, the flowers and the fields were pushed farther away. It took some time to appreciate their loss, but the rapid development of suburban Baltimore is proof of the fact that the generation is city tired and has its eyes fixed on the country. There is a difference, of course, between suburban life and life on the farm, but the drift is in that direction. It's the city for business and the country for home.—Baltimore "American."

Content is often a citadel built out of the ruins of happiness.

### Comparisons.

When you're feeling rather gloomy and the world seems going wrong—And a sigh is all that answers as you listen for a song, Just ponder for a moment—it may help your feelings blue—On the many who would promptly, if they could, exchange with you.

There is no limit to the list of people who would be Considered very lucky to exchange with you or me The fame and the excitement with which life for them takes flight For three square, peaceful meals a day and solid sleep at night.

—Washington "Star."

### Pigeons Annoy Vienna.

Vienna is suffering from too many pigeons, and the authorities are at a loss to know what to do to mitigate the nuisance. The birds, which number some thousands, have a privileged existence; nobody molests them in any way, so that they flourish and increase rapidly.

Recently so many complaints have been received from the house owners of buildings caused by the pigeons that the Vienna magistracy decided something must be done to reduce the number. In their perplexity the magistracy appealed to the Vienna Society for the Protection of Animals to aid them in a legal slaughter of the offending birds, always having regard, however, to the provisions of the new bird protection law.

The society answered that it would be hardly consistent with their principles of friendliness toward animals to engage in a massacre of pigeons, and therefore they must reject the official appeal.

The magistracy are now wrestling with the problem alone. Perhaps the unemployed of Vienna might help them.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

### A California Garden.

H. E. Huntington, who is building a country mansion on the old Shorb rancho, eleven miles northeast of Los Angeles, is ransacking the earth for rare trees and shrubs to grace his beautiful grounds of 46 acres. Already the landscape admirably balances with hill and dale, plain, plateau and deep canons on the edge of the San Gabriel valley, containing the largest collection of old oaks in the south, and to these the trolley magnate has added \$23,000 worth of plants from many lands, while expending \$100,000 on the grounds, upon which forty gardeners have been at work for two years. Every week shipments of trees and shrubs from Asia, Africa and South America arrive. Huntington has just bought \$6000 worth of trees in China and Japan. Included in these are five palms which cost \$200 to \$550 each. Ferns from Australia and New Zealand are also coming to be added to an already great collection.—San Francisco "Chronicle."

### Feeding Laying Hens.

Morning—Mash, one bushel corn, two bushels oats, ground fine; to each two hundred pounds of this add one hundred pounds of bran and ten pounds beef scraps; moisten with milk; feed in troughs, returning after ten or fifteen minutes to take up any food that may be left. At noon, green food, mangels or cabbage, in winter, clover or kale in summer.

Night—Feed mixed grains equal parts of wheat, oats, buckwheat and corn.

An average half-pound roe herring contains 45,000 eggs.

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Catalogue describing Canners and telling how to market canned goods to the best advantage, sent free on request.

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GENUINE BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE Upright Pianos. Slightly used instruments: 12 Steinways from \$350 up; 6 Webers from \$250 up; 9 Krakauers from \$250 up; 7 Knabes from \$250 up; 3 Chickering from \$250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights \$75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half price. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

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Experience not necessary. Honesty and willingness to work all we ask. We will give you an appointment worth \$50 to \$75 every week. You can be independent. Always have money in abundance and pleasant position selling greatest labor saving household invention brought forth in fifty years. LISTEN:—One man's orders \$2,650.00 one month (April), profit \$1,650.00. Sylvester Baker, of Pa., a boy of 14 made \$9.00 in 2 1/2 hours May 11. C. C. Tanner, Ia., 80 years old, averages five sales to seven calls. See what a wonderful opportunity! Room for YOU, no matter what your age or experience, or where you are located—if you are square and will act quick. But don't delay—territory is going fast. Read what others are doing and be influenced by their success. WORK FOR US AND GET RICH.

"I do not see how a better seller could be manufactured," writes Parker J. Townsend, Minn. "Called at twenty homes, made nineteen sales."—E. A. Martin, Mich. "Most simple, practical, necessary household article I have ever seen."—J. R. Hill, Ill. "Went out first morning, took sixteen orders."—N. H. Torrence, New York. "Started out 10 a. m., sold thirty-five by 4 o'clock."—J. R. Thomas, Colo. "Sold 131 in two days."—G. W. Handy, New York. "I have sold goods for years, but frankly, I have never had a seller like this."—W. P. Spangenberg, N. J. "Canvassed eleven families, took eleven orders."—E. Randall, Minn. "SOLD EIGHTEEN FIRST 4 1/2 HOURS. Will start one man off today, another Saturday."—Elmer Menn, Wis.

These words are real—they are honest. Every order was delivered, accepted and the money paid in cash. Every letter is right here in our office, and we will give the full postoffice address of any man or woman we have named if you doubt. This is a big, reliable, manufacturing company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, and every statement we make is absolutely sincere and true.

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New Low Priced Household Article.

The above cut shows mop wrung up dry, and pictures the good, strong, substantial, material used thru-out. When mop is raised from floor it automatically straightens out ready for wringing.

This smaller picture shows mop on floor. It spreads out and is held down to floor at all points.







## In Alabama.

The mocking birds are singing  
Their happy songs of love,  
The flowers from earth are springing  
In meadow, field and grove.

Beyond the hills is peeping  
The moon with laughing face,  
And from their winter-sleeping  
The frogs sing oft apace.

The oak and pine and willow  
Their boughs they gladly cling,  
With moss so grey and mellow,  
To welcome Joyous Spring.

## Fruits from Forest Trees.

By James Handly, III.

In order to get some idea of the magnitude of the nut industry and its importance in commercial circles we searched the United States census report with the following results: Almonds are grown in many of the southern states and largely in California; coconuts in Florida and Hawaii; walnuts and hickory nuts in many states; chestnuts and miscellaneous nuts in Virginia and the middle states. As we think pecans best adapted to the middle west, as the pecan tree seems to be a native of this section of the country, we will confine our observations chiefly to the fruit of this forest tree.

The last census shows that Alabama had 24,980 pecan trees, annual yield 60,670 pounds; Arkansas, 4508 trees, annual yield 86,050 pounds; California 2708 trees, annual yield 1220 pounds; Florida, 39,421 trees, annual yield 46,800 pounds. It should be observed that when the census was taken there were thousands of pecan trees in Florida that had not come into bearing and the same condition also existed in other states mentioned. Georgia, 30,452 trees, annual yield 27,440 pounds; Illinois, 23,620 trees, annual yield 41,380 pounds; Indiana, 1477 trees, annual yield 16,650 pounds; Indian Territory, 3357 trees, annual yield 14,680 pounds; Kansas, 17,016 trees, annual yield, 47,530 trees; Kentucky, 6736 trees, annual yield 63,390 pounds; Louisiana, 41,074 trees, annual yield 657,470 pounds. Nearly all of the trees were bearing in this report. Mississippi, 40,195 trees, annual yield 242,300 pounds; Missouri, 23,900 trees, annual yield 75,170 pounds; Texas, 358,955 trees, annual yield 1,810,670 pounds. It would seem that when the census was taken, Iowa had no pecan trees worth mentioning and they were thinly scattered through many other states.

California leads in Persian or English walnuts, the census giving the state 701,426 trees with annual product of 10,619,975 pounds. Oregon, which has been forging ahead in nut growing during the past few years, is recorded in the last census as having 7201 trees, annual product, 6110 pounds. Texas was credited with 5822 trees, annual product 10,400 pounds. In miscellaneous and unclassified nuts, Pennsylvania led with 119,476 trees, annual product 101,310 bushels, and New York followed, 104,096 trees, product 69,031 bushels. As the last United States census was in 1900, the figures governing the case must have been taken from reports of 1899. With the passing of ten years, no doubt the next census will show a vast increase in the number of trees planted and something like an immense increase in the annual product, which must have become greatly enhanced by the thousands of young trees that have since come into bearing.

The facts and figures submitted can be found in Volume 6, Twelfth Census of the United States, and it is presumed that these reports are available in every public library.

In further investigating the commercial importance of the nut industry, we find that the United States Year Book, published by the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., reports that upon due investigation nuts are highly recommended as nutritious food. They should be used for substantial sustenance and not as an accessory. The year book classes the importation for 1907 as follows: Almonds, 142,336 pounds, value \$2,331,816; coconuts, value \$1,349,562; cream nuts, 252,538 bushels, value \$650,488; walnuts, 32,597,592 pounds, value \$2,909,649. Total value of miscellaneous and unclassified nuts, \$2,100,274. Total value of coconut oil imported, \$2,623,974; other varieties of nut oil imported, \$1,040,722.

Reference is made to the quantity and value of imports to show that there should be no fear of an over-production of nuts in this country and with all of our natural advantages there should be enough of walnuts grown for home consumption and thus avoid the custom of sending nearly \$3,000,000 annually to foreign lands for this variety. Quite recently a friend in Oregon sent us a small box of walnuts that were grown in that state. We can say unqualifiedly we never saw any imported walnuts that came up to their high standard of excellence. There seems to be some measure of success in the growing of coconuts in Florida, and if the industry is profitable there, it would ap-

pear that it might gradually spread through most of the southern states. The time may come when much of the more than \$2,000,000 sent abroad for unclassified nuts and the more than \$1,000,000 spent annually in foreign lands for nut oil, other than coconut oil, may be retained at home.

The wholesome qualities of nuts as food cannot be overestimated. Our best physicians tell us that nuts and fruit should be just as common on family tables as bread and meat. In the strife for existence no doubt many families, especially in the larger cities, are very thankful to get almost any kind of supply of food for daily use and they partake of it regardless of laws of health or any other consequences. I was once told by one of the most reputable residents of Philadelphia, that there were many thousands living in that large city who never tasted a fresh apple from one year to another, and this city is by no means an exception to other great centers of population in the United States. It is quite manifest that what was said about apples may be applied to nuts.

All along our wooded streams in the middle west, pecan trees have sprung spontaneously from the soil, and even in their wild and uncultivated state their fruit has been most acceptable. The pecan being of the same family as the hickory, its timber has been just as available for all kinds of services as the hickory.

Those starting early in life in horticultural pursuits would do well in planting a grove of pecan trees. Such work would prove to be the best kind of a life insurance for coming years. Those having good farms could well afford to set aside a portion for a grove of pecan trees as they could use the ground between the rows for the first few years for other purposes. It should be borne in mind also that there are large tracts of land in our river bottoms where pecan trees would find their native element. Such land on account of its being subject to overflowing is still held at moderate prices and it is a well known fact that overflows in flooded seasons would not injure pecan trees. Those holding salaried positions or obtaining incomes from the professions should investigate such investments, which with the passing of a few years, would yield returns making money many times over. In reading recently the report of a pecan grower, I noticed that he said that he had a pear tree that had been bearing fourteen years and that the average income annually was \$6.90. He compared this with a pecan tree which had been bearing six years and the average annual income was \$12.00.

Those having passed the middle milestone of life should consider the matter of having nut groves to enhance the value of their estates. Several years ago at a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Association, of which I have the honor of being secretary, the following question came up for discussion: "Should a man fifty years old plant an orchard?" The affirmative was taken by one of our oldest members, Capt. S. D. Nokes, and the chief point in his argument was that a man should do such work in order to provide benefit for the young members of his family. He proved his faith by his works and after passing three score years he planted an orchard of 100 acres in Brown county, Illinois. It has been my province to visit and inspect many orchards, and I can truly say that I have never seen an orchard that was more carefully planned, planted and cultivated than the Nokes orchard. It will soon come into bearing and, now that the original owner has gone to his reward, there is an assurance that with the return of every spring season, when the many thousand trees are a source of delight to all eyes, resplendent in robes of beauty, the name of Nokes will be enshrined in most fragrant memories. And no one can estimate the innumerable blessings flowing through various courses at each returning golden harvest.

Nut growing is evidently in its infancy. Some will take advantage of open opportunities and others will pass them by. In early days natives of Alaska shivered over small fires built of fagots, perfectly unconscious of the inexhaustible coal mines below the surface. Having spent a few years in the mining districts of the far west, I know from practical observation that mines of seemingly inexhaustible richness have been opened under places over which prospectors had walked with utmost indifference.

Dying Without Doctor.—An English tourist traveling in the north of Scotland, far away from anywhere, exclaimed to one of the natives: "Why, what do you do when any of you are ill? You can never get a doctor." "Nae, sir," replied Sandy. "We've just to dee a natural death!"

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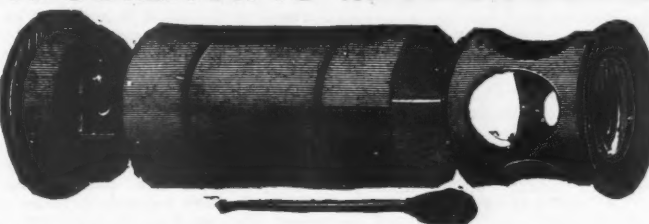
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## Test Dwarf Apple Trees.

Besides the special investigation of the problems attending the growing of grapes in the Chautauqua district the experts will again take up the investigation of the relative merits of sod and tillage in orchards. Practical experiments along this line are being conducted in orchards near Syracuse and Rochester.

Another interesting piece of work is that designed to determine the value of dwarf apple trees as compared with the standard trees. Thirty-five years ago the cause of the dwarf apple tree was advanced, but after being tested it was discarded. Ten years ago some fruit men again brought up the advantages of the dwarf variety and six years ago the station took up the study of the problem. Test orchards were located at the local station, at Albion, near Syracuse, and in the Hudson valley. It is claimed by champions of the dwarf tree that superior fruit can be grown on it and that the trees can be cared for more easily. Thus far the investigation indicates that the dwarf trees are not as productive as the standard trees and that no better fruit is produced.

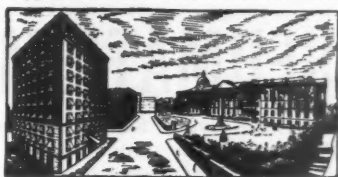
Other experiments are conducted to test the relative merits of fertilizers in orchards and to develop varieties of cantaloupes and cucumbers that can be grown readily in greenhouses.

Investigations made by the United States department of agriculture show that the co-operative creameries yield the largest returns to the farmer for his butter fat. The individual and combination creameries, usually being located in close competition with the co-operative creameries, pay very nearly as much. One year with another the co-operative creamery is far ahead of the centralized creamery and milk shipping station in giving returns to the dairymen.

Erase "cannot" from your dictionary. You can never tell what you can do till you have tried. Trial develops power as well as tests it. The idle mill pond can do nothing for the mill; but when it gets into the mill race it drives the great water wheel without difficulty. Have faith in yourself because you have faith in God.

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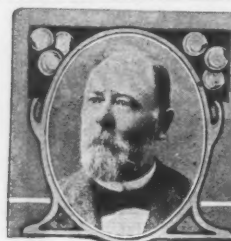
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## Breezes from New Hampshire

Written for Green's Fruit Grower  
by George B. Griffith.

### Chinese Trees.

Among the trees of China that are most likely to raise the envy of strangers, are the four following: The first is the varnish tree, which is of a small size, and has a leaf resembling the wild cherry; a gum distils from it drop by drop, like the tears of the turpentine tree, and if an incision be made in it, it yields a greater quantity of liquor, but then it soon destroys the tree. The varnish is much used, and is greatly esteemed by the artificers; it takes all colors alike, and, if it be well managed, neither loses its lustre by the changes of the air, nor the age of the wood to which it is applied.

There is another tree from which a liquor is obtained that differs but little from the varnish.

Another is termed the tallow-tree. This is as large as a high cherry tree; the leaves are of a lively red, and the shape of a heart; fruit is contained in the rind, which, when ripe, opens in the middle like a chestnut; it consists of white kernels of the size of a hazelnut, whose pulp has the property of tallow, and of which candles are accordingly made.

The white wax tree is no less extraordinary. It is not so tall as the tallow tree; it has larger leaves, and a whiter bark. A small kind of worm fixes itself to the leaves, and forms a sort of comb much smaller than a honey comb, the wax of which is very hard and shining, and of far greater value than the common beeswax.

They have most kinds of woods that are to be found in Europe, and several others, among which is the tan, or rosewood, which is of a reddish black, and full of fine veins, that seem painted. This wood is fit for the finest sort of joiners' work.

### Called the "Food of Immortality."

In the vicinity of the Hot Springs, North Carolina, grows the ginseng, a beautiful plant closely resembling the sarsaparilla. Even fifty years or more ago, forty thousand dollars' worth of the roots were exported each year to the far away empire of the Chinese Mikado. His people are about the only nation that has any use for it, but

for centuries to them it has been essential. The "Heathen Chinese" is nothing if not superstitious, and this ginseng has been an article of commerce with him from time immemorial. Why? Because it is a lucky plant. Formerly it was obtained exclusively from Tartary, and the Tartars were in the habit of saying that they could never find it, except by shooting a magic arrow, which fell invariably where the plant was abundant. The Chinese call it the "food of immortality," and they declare it to be a remedy for every inherited evil, wholesome for the frail in body, refreshing for the memory, calming the wild passions and bestowing inexpressible delight. And here, in the sunny south, on one of the great North Carolina mountains, thousands of pounds are produced, and at about sixty cents a pound prove indeed lucky to the exporter.

In summer these stupendous southern hills are masses of bloom, so sweet and luxuriant that the vast gorge formed by the river is a tunnel of delicate odors, from huge grape vines as large as a ship's cable and long enough to tie ten war ships together. "Rhododendron" mountain is one great pyramid of these magnificent blooms with which we so carefully decorate our northern parks, and the roots of the shrub are so large and the wood so susceptible of fine polish that the natives fashion them into large yellow vases, embossed by nature with intricate patterns and embroideries.

### The Romantic Hazel.

The hazel among the Romans, like the olive among the Jews, was regarded as the emblem of peace, and this estimation of it was transmitted to the people of a later period. Hence, in popular works of fancy on the language of flowers, this is recorded as its symbolic meaning; and in ancient times a hazel rod was supposed to have power of reconciling friends who had been separated by disagreement. These superstitions connected with the hazel, and more particularly the one relating to the hazel rod, named the Caduceus, assigned by the gods to Mercury as a means of restoring harmony to the human race, probably gave origin to the divining rod, which was first made of hazel and afterwards of the witchelm.

The hazel, under which Menalcas invites his brother shepherd to sit, is a tree of considerable size, while the American hazels are mere shrubs, seldom overtopping a rustic stone wall.

There are two New England species, both delighting in the shelter of rude fences, and producing their flowers before their leaves.

The whole nut of the hazel with its envelope resembles a bird's head and beak.

Both species are particularly worthy of protection and preservation. They produce a valuable nut without our care; they are ornamental to our fields and by-roads; they feed the squirrels and shelter the birds, and they add a lively interest to natural objects by their spontaneous products. The hazel is associated with many pleasant adventures in our early days, with nut gatherings and squirrel hunts, and with many pleasant incidents in classical poetry.

The hazel has been a favorite of poets, especially those of the Middle Ages. In the songs of that period are constant allusions to the hazel bush, probably from its frequency in natural hedge rows, and its valuable fruit. Our own native poets have made the hazel the subject of some delightful verses, particularly Mr. Whittier, the Quaker bard of precious memory.

### A Horse Musically Curable.

An old friend tells us that when he was a boy his father owned a sorrel mare which was called Tib. She was ordinarily sluggish, but possessed good speed and great power. She was never frightened, and, aside from her laziness, was a good beast except on particular occasions, when she, without any apparent cause, would refuse to go. For a long time she was subject to the treatment of balking animals—severe whipping, pounding, torturing, etc. But her owner and the hired man gave it up as a bad course, and she was released from this harassment. A close observation of her tantrums led our

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narrator to the conclusion that she was subject to paroxysms of the nervous system, growing out of electrical changes of the atmosphere. She was always true to draw or travel in bright, clear, blue sky spring or summer weather; and, for the dozen years that his father owned her, the family were never troubled with her in a cold, frosty, still winter's day. But on a summer's day, when the electrical fluid passed rapidly from the earth's surface, and dyspeptics would look like committing suicide, and rheumatics would predict a change of atmosphere, when thunder caps white and gorgeous as an East Indian palace lifted their heads in the northwest, betokening the clash and the flash of the coming storm, then look out for old Tib. She would suddenly stop in the furrow in the harvest field, or highway, and pitchfork tines or apple tree clubs, or bundles of fired straw under her belly, could not start her. Like a sentinel at his post, she was deaf to all urgencies and appeals save one. That would start her after a while. The same result would be noticed in a winter's day, when the air was from the south and thawing. So she was worked with these reservations, for she was not always reliable. After this farmer had owned her eight years, he hired another man by the name of John Hart. He was a pious man, and liked, above all things, to sing. One bright August morning the help were drawing in wheat, and old Tib had been drafted into harness. She had worked well till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when suddenly as they were loading, there came a clap of thunder from an almost clear sky. The laborers were not far from the barn, and hoping to get loaded and into the barn before the rain reached them, the sheaves were thrown on by two men, and loaded by Hart with great dexterity. Their hopes were quite sanguine that Tib would be reasonable this time—first, because she had had hard thunder shower experience enough to know that it was not pleasant to her, nor at all obliging to those employing her; second, because she was 'home-ward bound,' and a little effort would put them all under dry cover. She made no hostile demonstrations till the rack was loaded, when, at the usual word, she refused to budge one inch. The men proposed to pound her, but the

owner forbade, but suggested to Hart to sing. He had a full, manly, melodious voice, which rang from his throat in tones sweet and beautiful; and he knew all the ballads from "Robin Hood" to "Yankee Doodle," and the Methodist hymns from "Blow ye the Trumpet" to "How Happy Are They." 'Twas a scene for Turner's pencil. In the west the heavens were black as Erebus. In the east lay thunder caps white as snow, like Pelion upon Ossa. North and south the rain had flanked the old homestead like the wings of an army. Here and there fell a big rain drop, harbinger of more, whilst around the load stood the hired men aching to pound old Tib into mince-meat.

Hart was on the load. "Sing," said his employer. Hart began and sung a hymn, every two lines of which was a chorus of,

"Blow ye the Trumpet! Blow! Sing glory! Hallelujah!"

and his eye dilated, and his breast heaved, and he forgot that behind him, but a little way off, was thunder and lightning enough, rightly expended, to "blow" up half of creation; and that before him was a crazy old mare, within ten rods of a good barn, too mad, or too upset, however, to make her way to it. He thought of his mission which was to sing God's praise 'mid flashing fire and thunder stroke, and he filled his mission full. "Sing away!" cried the excited boss, "sing away, Hart! the old nag is relenting—I see it in her eye; and the tip of her ear is playing to your music like the fingers of a maiden to a guitar. She likes the hallelujah strain. It soothes her brain, which seethes under this thunder like lead in a red hot cauldron. Ha! Ha! give her the rein; she'll go—hurrah! we're in time—hurrah! there has been no such singing since Timotheus sung at the feast of Alexander."

They had all made a discovery. Hart's voice would control the old mare in her tantrums, like the lyre of Orpheus the trees; and whilst he lived with this farmer, a Methodist hymn would always start her. She was a Methodist, from instinct, and Hart declared that Tib knew a Methodist from a Presbyterian hymn instanter.

#### Abstract and Concrete.

A youthful friend asks me to explain the distinction between "abstract" and "concrete." I do not consider that it lies exactly within my province to supply the office of the dictionary to my readers, but, reflecting that many of them who are not "youthful" may be as glad of any information on this point as my correspondent, I have determined to comply with his request. In the first place, then, let it be observed that the two terms are opposed to each other; a proposition is called "concrete" to distinguish it from one that is "abstract." The strict difference between them is, that one expresses a simple quality while the other expresses it in an illustration or by an example. For instance: In the "abstract" we should say, Cloth is woven. In the "concrete": Cotton cloth is woven from cotton thread. Or: Honesty is better than money (abstract). William's honesty is better than money (concrete). Or: Green fruit. Concretely, Green plums. When we speak of the meanness of men, we speak "in the abstract," but when we speak of the meanness of George Jeffries, we put it in the concrete.

I will add one more illustration, which though not so strictly accurate, will answer very well to give a general and simple idea of the distinction I am trying to indicate.

In one of his eloquent sermons the late Henry Ward Beecher was explaining the view which some people take of differences of action and the causes of it. He stated their notion abstractly, first: "Men obey fixed laws, not from any inward monition, but from the force of external circumstances, both in what is good and what is bad." Then he put it concretely, thus: "Man is no more at fault for being wicked than an apple is for being sour, and no more praiseworthy for being good than an apple is for being sweet."

In the first instance he stated the same principle as in the second. But in the second he stated it in the form of an example. This is the general idea of abstract and concrete propositions.

#### A Life Not Worth Living.

We cry, we talk, we laugh, we walk; our mother's pride and joy.

We fight, we swear, and pants we wear; our father's little boy.

We dance, we smoke, hold hands and joke; a girl, and then a row.

We drink, we eat, play cards, an' treat; the fellows claims us now.

We love, we're led, we woo, we wed; at leisure we repent.

We work, we sigh, and soon we die. So many a life is spent.—Cornell

"Widow."

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THERE is no season of the year when an I. H. C. engine will not be of use to you. Many times it will take the place of a hired man and save you a hired man's wages. It will make easy jobs out of the hard jobs. It will enable you to get more and better service out of your other farm machines. Don't let the item of first cost keep you from owning a faithful, dependable helper which

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Count the uses you have on your own farm for a reliable power and figure up how many days in the year you could use such a power to advantage. Then go and talk to the International local agent about it. The catalogs he will hand you will give full particulars. If you prefer write us for further information.

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PROF. LONG'S MAGNETIC COMB. Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich; agents will with ease. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; EELIEVE HEADACHE, never break. Send 2c stamp for sample. PROF. LONG, 787 Ash St., PEKIN, ILL.

#### WHAT IS AXLE GREASE WORTH?

Who stops to think that axle grease cuts any figure in business economy, or that there is a difference between grease and grease—some being better, others worse? Yet it's a fact that the adhesive quality of an axle lubricant or its ability to wear, will raise or lower the expense account of a great city's commerce by a very considerable sum every year.

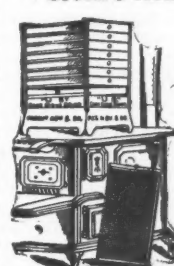
If you doubt it stand for an hour on any busy corner and count the truck loads of merchandise moving toward railway terminal or steamship pier. Estimate, if you can, what it would mean to each shipper in time, and team and truck-wear, if there was a little fraction less of friction required to move each load.

Think what an application of Mica Axle Grease to the four wheels of every dray and truck, large and small, would do toward hustling things. Why! It would mean dollars—good dollars and many dollars, to every merchant and manufacturer; because "Mica" is the greatest killer of friction on wagon axles ever known.

Any grease is better than no grease, but no grease is better than—or as good as—"Mica." Probably if you found opportunity to interview a few busy dray drivers, they would tell you that they know "Mica" is all right because they use it—and if you asked further why it's all right they would say—"oh! it stays on, it wears better than any other grease and it makes a truck run easy."

There you have it! It stays on, and it makes wheels turn easy. No wonder more Mica Axle Grease is sold than of all other kinds combined.

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Thoroughly tested and approved. Latest, cheapest, best. Can be used on any stove. Dries any fruit.

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Special Price, \$4.75.

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You Cannot Afford to Lose This Offer. DEAR SIR—I found the Cook Stove Drier which I bought of you last fall just as represented and I think the world of it; it readily paid for itself last fall. I dried 400 pounds of dried apples with it and it did its work perfectly.

Yours respectfully,  
CHARLES B. REES.



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Three in one. Cleanest and best. The only one that separates juice, seeds and skins at one operation. For making wines, jellies and fruit butters from grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, quinces, pineapples, etc.

The dryness of the pulp may be regulated by thumb screw at the outlet. Weight only 15 lbs.

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A well-made and handsome Press for making cider, wines, jellies, lard, syrups, etc. Made with special reference to strength, and guaranteed against breakage under any fair usage. All iron and steel, stronger and better than the old wooden press. It has double curbs.

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#### Big Apple Crop in Sight.

From all indications the apple crop this year will be a bumper, and farmers already are planning to take care of the yield. On account of the great demand for cider, many fruit men will soon begin getting busy buying new machinery for that purpose. The name of The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, has been associated with cider-making machinery for so long, and their presses are giving such universal satisfaction, that we do not hesitate to recommend them to our readers who are thinking of buying machinery for cider making.

They also make Apple Butter Cookers, Vinegar Generators, and everything for the cider and vinegar man.

Write them for their new catalog, which contains some valuable information.

tion. Mention this paper, and address The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Company, 104 Lincoln Avenue, Mt. Gilead, Ohio, or room 119 M., 29 Courtlandt Street, New York, N. Y.

#### Peach Crop and Baskets.

The peach crop promises to be a large one owing to the past mild winter. There will be a big demand for peach baskets. Now is the time to order these baskets.

It is a good time now to order grape baskets also. It is not safe to wait until you want a supply of peach and grape baskets before ordering. They should be ordered at least a month or two in advance of the time you want them. We can supply peach and grape baskets at attractive prices.

Write us for particulars, Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.



## Apples to be a Fair Crop.

The indications in New York state are for a full apple crop, except in Baldwins. Some Baldwin trees will be half full and others simply show apples on outer limbs. The Baldwin trees which bore heavy last year will have comparatively none this year. A gentleman has made a canvass of all the territory west of Charlotte, Monroe county, and says that the crop will be fully 70 per cent. as large as last year. Along the Hudson river and in the Penn Yan sections there will be a larger percentage of apples than last year. This man is a grower and has no reason to misrepresent conditions. He looks for cheap apples during the coming season. The June drop has been moderate and the trees are all in good condition with the exception of some sections where green aphids has put in an appearance.

Letters from up the Hudson show unusually bright prospects for apples. In the Coxsackie district the yield will be heavy. In that section the pears blossomed full and indicated an average crop, but for some reason pears did not set well and there will not be many. What is true of pears is also true of cherries. Neither will do well in the Hudson river section. There will not be near the amount of sweet cherries to market as last season.

## Connecticut Peach Prospects Bright.

Reports from the peach sections of Connecticut show that a large crop will be harvested if favorable weather continues. Some reports follow:

**Yalesville.**—Fully three times as many peaches as were harvested last year are expected this season from the 250 acres in this section. The yield should reach 60,000 bushels. The strawberry crop will be about 50 per cent. more than last year and of excellent quality. It will reach about 1200 bushels. It is now being shipped. The apple crop is normal, but will not be large.

**New Britain.**—Considerably more peaches than last year will be produced and the condition of the orchards is excellent. The expected yield is 20,000 bushels. About 30 cars of apples are raised, while small shipments of raspberries will be ready the middle of July.

**Middlefield.**—A third more peaches than last year will be produced. First shipments begin about the middle of August. From the 200 acres about 50,000 baskets are expected.

## Apples in Vermont.

The only way to make the state's possibilities for apple growing known is to grow them and put them by thousands of barrels into the world's markets, says the Burlington "News." Then they would soon become known as the best apples in the world. The way to do a thing is to do it. But do it now, not in your mind but in fact. There is a great future for the apple right here in Vermont. Tests have shown that this climate and soil are the best in the world to grow large, rich, luscious, juicy apples. Those who want to see the New Vermont should get a hold on the apple business. Our soil is adapted for only a few products. It is adapted to apple growing. Get about that job and you'll see your farms and your state flourish. Vermont has never yet cultivated apples. To plant an orchard and let nature do the rest amounts to nothing. Cultivate your soil and your trees will reward you. Bear in mind that the future of this state is apples, apples, apples.

## Spraying to Kill Weeds.

Directions for making a spraying solution that will kill weeds are given as follows: Empty a hundred-pound sack of sulphate of iron into a fifty-gallon barrel; fill to the chime with water, and stir with a hoe for a few minutes until dissolved. Strain through several thicknesses of cheesecloth tacked over manhole of the spraying machine. Apply with a powerful spraying machine, producing a real mist free from drops. Use about fifty gallons to the acre, and spray on a bright warm day, or on a dark damp day; it does not matter so long as rain does not come within eighteen or twenty hours. This spray will not harm grain crops, and will kill wild mus'rd and various other weeds.

## Ozark Apple Crop.

**Rogers, Ark.**—This place and Bentonville are the two largest shipping points of apples in the state. It is the opinion of the best posted men here that the crop will run 35 to 45 per cent. of normal. Apples are unusually irregular. Some trees are full, some full on parts, with nothing on other parts.

It is noticeable that the north and west sides of the trees are frequently scant, with full setting on south and east sides. This is somewhat the reverse of conditions at Bentonville.

## GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

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## CURRENT COMMENT.

## Apples for Profit.

A single tree of apples may often produce enough fruit for an average family the entire year. A Wells tree on the experiment station farm 40 years old and unfruitful for a number of years produced about 30 bushels of good quality the first season after being thoroughly pruned and sprayed. During the last season a Stark tree about 50 years old with which I am acquainted produced 30 bushels of sorted apples, and a few years ago I knew a Baldwin tree about 45 years old that produced 40 bushels of sorted apples. Twenty-four Lombard plum trees 10 years in our orchard last year averaged over 6 bushels each, the fruit selling for \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel. Rest assured, then, that aside from the health and pleasure, the area devoted to the orchard and small fruits, if well cared for, will yield many times over the profit that can be secured from a similar area devoted to the ordinary farm crops. It is hard to see why the farm orchard and garden are so generally neglected, when proper care will yield such enormous profits.

The area required for the production of fruit for the use of the average family need not be large if good care is given. One acre devoted to the orchard and vine fruits in approximately the following number will give ample variety and quantity: Twelve apples, six each of the pear, plum, peach, sour cherry, sweet cherry, quince and grape, 300 strawberry plants, twenty-five each of black and red raspberries, twenty-five blackberries, twelve currants and twelve gooseberries.

## Soils for Various Fruits.

Peaches must be on high, well drained soils; pears may be grown on the heavy clay; the same is true of plums; apples may be put on soils in between these types, on loams, clay loams and even a gravel loam or even sandy loam. The Baldwin will do better on the gravel loams or sandy soils, and the Greening will do better on the clay loam. Most of these soils will be benefited by underdrainage, in fact, this is the most important improvement which can be made in most of the old orchards and on most of the land which is to be planted to young orchards. The drains should be 30 inches to 3 feet deep if possible, and, if there can be a drain tile between each row of apple trees it will be an advantage; this is much more important than either manure or fertilizer, since the apple tree has to stay in the same place for sixty to a hundred years. If it is to succeed it cannot be grown on land which is dry for only three months of the year. Such land may be fit for growing buckwheat, that is, it may dry off by the end of June and be fit to walk on until early November, but this class of land had better not be planted to trees. Tile drains, then, should be put both in the young and old orchards. —"Rural Life."

## Canning Plums.

A speaker at the Wisconsin Horticultural society's meeting said the easiest and quickest way to put up plums and the way which saves standing over the stove in hot weather is to wash fresh plums, scald in plenty of hot water until the skin cracks a little and seal while hot. In winter whenever you wish to use them turn out in a kettle, removing the pits if desired, and add a little water and a lump of soda as large as a medium sized hickorynut to each quart of fruit, then boil up once, then add sugar to cook like preserves. This rule is especially applicable to the astringent varieties. Another favorite method is to prick the plums with a silver fork and cook in a syrup made of sugar and water until done and seal up hot. For this latter method the Surprise plum excels all others. If one has a limited number of plums and wishes to make them go as far as possible, cook until they are about half done, strain off the juice, add one pound of sugar to each pint of juice and boil down for plum jelly; then take the plums and put through a sieve, leaving nothing but the skin and pit; for each quart of pulp add one and one-half cups of sugar and cook until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved and seal up hot.

## Sun Dried Muck as Bedding.

For six years we have been seeking a material that would gather and hold the liquid waste of farm animals and fowls, and at the same time modify or passably annul the odors.

Our experiments have been manifold, no suggestion was passed by, no "best ever" left untried, but the problem went unsolved until we made a trip into the humus diggings of Hackettstown, where we found pig pens absolutely odorless, hen houses and stables ditto, and the problem seemed solved; it was the use of sun dried muck as bedding. We secured the material and have had it in use nearly a year, our chicken house is no longer an eye and nose annoyer and we possess a good supply of the highest quality fertilizer, and in addition have reduced the labor of cleaning the roosting house to the minimum. Moral—if you have a swamp, clean it up, destroy a breeding place for disease and insect pests and help your neighbors and yourself to the greatest of fertility conservers and sweetener of farm buildings as well.—Hal B. Fullerton, Long Island Experiment Station.

We have had many inquiries asking us what the retail price of sulphate of iron should be. Some of these letters come from the eastern states, but many come from the northwestern states. After looking into this matter and getting definite information as regards the price of sulphate of iron we find that no farmer should pay, in one hundred-pound bag lots, more than \$1.05 per hundred pounds in South Dakota nor more than \$1.13 per hundred pounds

in North Dakota, nor more than \$1.06 in Minnesota. In the state of New York it should be purchased in one hundred-pound bags at 90c and the same price in Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

These are the states from which we have received inquiries and we should judge that in no case should farmers be obliged to pay more than \$1.15 per hundred pounds for this article in any state.

Where agents charge more than \$1.15 for one hundred pounds it is our private opinion that the excessive charge for this article is unjust. The farmer should be posted on prices before ordering this or any other article which he necessarily has to buy in large quantities and in case the price is more than what he expected to pay he should write to the different companies for prices and not take the agent's word in every case.

**The Moon.**—There is good reason for believing that the moon was torn out of the earth, the Pacific ocean being possibly the remaining scar, and it appears that the stony fragments, Professor T. C. Chamberlain thinks may have been projected into space in the great cataclysm, are even now returning as meteorites. Of the two chief classes of meteorites, the stony ones are found by Professor W. H. Pickering to be all explained by this theory, while some of the iron ones may have had the same origin. Unlike the stony meteorites however, the metallic ones seem to be associated with comets and star showers coming from more distant regions of space, and falling with greater velocity. The meteoric stones and irons are about equally represented in museums. Many more stones are actually seen to fall, however, and as they soon decompose and are not easily recognized, they may have been more numerous in the past than now. Of the twenty-nine elements found in meteorites, all are terrestrial.

## Man and His Dog.

He lies in front of me curled up before the fire, as so many dogs must have lain before so many fires. I sit on one side of the hearth as so many men must have sat by so many hearths. Somehow this creature has completed my manhood; somehow, I cannot explain why, a man ought to have a dog. A man ought to have six legs; those other four legs are part of him. Our alliance is older than any of the passing and piggy explanations that are offered of either of us; before evolution was, we were. You can find it written in a book that I am a mere survival of a squabble of anthropoid apes, and perhaps I am. I am sure I have no objection. But my dog knows I am a man, and you will not find the meaning of that word written in any book as clearly as it is written in his soul.—G. K. Chesterton, in London "News."

## Vineyard Conditions Improve.

**Dunkirk, N. Y.**—State Entomologist E. P. Felt, Prof. Whitzel of the Geneva Experiment station, and Prof. Donald Reddick of Cornell University, visited the grape belt the other day. They found that the grape bud or blossom midge is found doing considerable damage in Worden and Moore Early vineyards. Inspector Barden, of Stanley, has samples showing over 75 per cent. damage in some small vineyards of these varieties. General vineyard conditions show some slight improvement over last year. The season is a few days later than general average and the wood growth is not up to a 10-year average, but still is considered very satisfactory. Plenty of rainfall has been noted, but too much cold weather for perfect conditions.

## Morocco's Buried Treasure.

In Morocco it is customary for a man to bury most of his riches in a place known only to himself. This custom is practiced by all Moors, for they cannot trust their own family who would murder them directly if it was known where the money was.

At the death of the head of a family in Morocco digging operations commence at once, but seldom is the money discovered. There must be many fortunes buried away in odd corners of the country. An instance came under the writer's notice at one of the coast towns. During the demolition of a house a considerable sum of money was found built into the wall.—London "Graphic."

**Dwarf Apples.**—Professor U. P. Hedrick, of the New York experiment station, told the Indiana state horticultural society, that dwarf apple culture has been conducted at Geneva, with 168 varieties in four orchards, and it is found that they do not come into bearing earlier than standard trees. The dwarf apple orchards are not a success in New York.



A farm house in Middleport, N. Y. If you are about to buy a farm pay particular attention to the straw stack and to the hay supply on the farm. If the barns are small you may suspect that the farm is not productive. If the barns are large and in good shape as are the barns here, and if there is a large straw stack near it, you may assume that it is probable that the farm is fertile and productive of good crops.



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## AGENTS NINE IN ONE

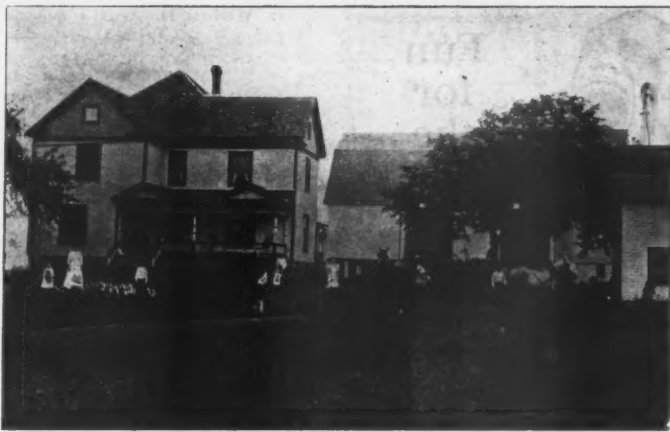
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## FRUIT BOOKS AT HALF PRICE

Our office caught fire and these books were slightly smoked but not injured. One booklet is "Green's Six Books on Fruit Culture." Price 25c. The other booklet is "American Fruit Growing." Price 25c. Another is a pamphlet on "Plums and Plum Culture." C.A. Green offers these three publications for 25c. for the lot. Send 25c. and get these three publications by mail. Don't delay for the supply is limited.

If you send 50c. you will get these three publications and Green's Fruit Grower one year, all for 50 cents. Address, **Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, New York.**



A view on the Chapman farm, Niagara county, N. Y. Niagara county is one of the great fruit counties of western New York. Farmers here cannot afford to plant corn and wheat on these valuable fruit producing lands. By planting orchards of peach, pear, plum and cherry they secure double the income they would from farm crops.



## Letters from the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

Mr. Chas. Green—Dear Sir: We received the dishes all right yesterday and think they are very nice. Do not regret sending for them, but feel the opposite. They were made of excellent ware and trimmed with a beautiful design.

We have taken your paper for almost twenty years. We received much good advice from it while on the fruit farm and when we left the farm this fall we could not give up the paper so subscribed for it again that time. Besides the help it gives it most always has some interesting article about different things. I thank you very much for the dishes and remain as ever yours truly, Mrs. M. C. Suethe, Ill.

Green's Fruit Grower: Wish you could tell me the origin of my favorite early winter apple, Melon, Norton's Melon. Hope to hear all about it in August Fruit Grower.—P. D. Keiser, M. D., Pennsylvania.

Reply.—Melon: When it is properly developed the Melon is one of the best dessert apples of its season, being crisp, tender and delicious. It is especially adapted for local market, fancy trade and dessert use. Ordinarily it is in season in western New York from October to mid-winter. If kept later than January in ordinary storage it soon loses flavor and quality. Would not recommend it for a commercial orchard.

Melon originated in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, in the old seedling orchard of Herman Chapin. This orchard was planted about 1800 with seedling trees, grown from seed brought to East Bloomfield from Connecticut. Melon was introduced to the trade by Ellwanger & Barry about 1845.

## Professor Van Deman Off to Alaska.

Dear friend Green: I am off to Alaska for a twelve-day trip on one of the best ships that sail this way. I may write something about the horticulture of that country after I see it. My regret is that I cannot spend more time there.

This A.-Y.-P. exposition is splendid all through. The cherry show is a marvel. Wish the eastern fruit growers could see it. There are many boxes that measure 1 1/4 inches in diameter of every cherry. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Dutton, of Niagara county, have just been here and are quite amazed at what they have seen in the way of fruits.—H. E. Van Deman, Seattle, Wash.

Note.—Our associate editor has been appointed judge of fruits of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.—C. A. G.

## The Oswego County Strawberry.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: The celebrated Oswego Strawberry, which has a reputation of being the highest priced strawberry in the United States, may become only a memory, if present conditions continue.

It is an interesting sight to see the teams lined up on the market in Oswego during the berry season, but old timers say that the market is decreasing in size each year, and that there is but one acre grown now where there were twenty some years ago.

The buyers say that at the prices paid there is a good profit and that if the acreage is not increased, there will be very little use in their attending the market.

The farmers, on the other hand, give

a number of reasons, such as high wages, scarcity of pickers, and the growing of later varieties by the farmers of the Hudson river district which compete with the Oswego berry with the advantage of much cheaper transportation rates; but their chief complaint is the uncertainty of the market, claiming that owing to a collusion of buyers the price is frequently forced down until the farmer does not get the cost of production, without counting the value of packing or profit.

To an outsider it seems that the farmers leave entirely too much of the bargain to the buyers who may or may not be honest, but at the same time it is not wise to leave both sides of the bargain to them.

On the day that the market was visited the buyers told the farmers that there had been a slump in the market and that the price had been reduced, and as all the buyers offered the same price, the farmers either had to take the offer, or take the berries home and feed them to the pigs, as one grower expressed his intention of doing.

Now since there are several strong granges in the vicinity and every farmer has a telephone, it would have cost very little to have a representative in New York telegraph every day the condition of the market to some representative in Oswego, who in turn could call up all the growers by telephone. They would then know how to talk to the buyers and the bargain would not be so one-sided. In this crop, as with every other one, the careful, intelligent grower makes the money. Good care and thorough cultivation, with a liberal application of manure and fertilizer will bring the yield from an average of 3000 quarts per acre up to 8000 or 10,000 quarts.

Farm manure has been used very largely in the past, but as the land became older it was found that something more was needed, as the berries, though large, were lacking in color and shipping qualities. This, it was found, could be remedied by the addition of wood ashes, which at present is used very generally in combination with manure and has kept up the reputation of the Oswego berry for its high flavor, large size and its ability to stand up under adverse weather conditions, so as to arrive in distant markets in good condition. Owing to the high price and the difficulty in obtaining ashes, the farmers are depending more and more upon commercial fertilizers. From 500 to 1000 lbs. of a fertilizer containing 4 per cent. nitrogen, 6 per cent. phosphoric acid and 10 per cent. potash, or of a 2-8-10 goods, or a 10-8 brand, applied where manure is used, have given good satisfaction. A mixture of equal parts of muriate of potash, acid phosphate and bone meal, applied with manure, is also used by many of the best growers, and where manure is lacking 600 lbs. of dried blood are added to a ton of the above named mixture.—G. Fred Marsh.

Engraving Farm Tools.—Saws, axes, hatchets, spades, hoes, plows, in fact any farm tools can be easily and indelibly engraved. Clean off a place where it is desired to make the engraving, and coat it with melted beeswax and tallow. Scratch the name or number down through the wax with an awl or any sharp pointed instrument. Then pour a few drops of nitric acid, which can be obtained at any drug store, over the characters made. In a few minutes peel off the wax and the lettering will be in the metal.

For Plant Lice.—For plant lice on cucumber and melon vines nothing is better than tobacco water, made from refuse tobacco stems. It is both fertilizer and insecticide.

When man works he is a puppet—when he dreams he is a poet.

**OUR SPECIALTY:**  
**Bushel Basket with Slat Covers**  
For shipping all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.  
For low prices and prompt shipment write us. We make all kinds of baskets.  
**BURLINGTON BASKET MFG. CO.,**  
Burlington, Iowa.

**Can Your Surplus Fruits and Vegetables Big Profits**

Don't let your surplus fruits and vegetables go to waste. Can them, the same as a large canning factory. There's always a market for canned goods, and for a small investment you can buy a

**STAHL**  
Canning Outfit

and build up a big, profitable business. All sizes; fully guaranteed. Write for catalogue.  
**F. S. STAHL MFG. CO.,**  
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**SPRAY PUMPS**  
ALL KINDS

The Pumps that pump easy and throw a full flow. The cheapest pump is the best pump, that's a Myers.

Send for catalog and prices of Pumps, Hay Tools and Barn Door Hangers.

**F. E. MYERS & BRO.,**  
ASHLAND, OHIO.

**THE TREE PRESERVER**

Save your fruit trees! Kill all San Jose Scale, White Fly, worms, insects, scab or fungi, by spraying thoroughly with

**Good's Canstic Potash Soap No. 3**

It is sure death to all enemies of vegetation. Contains no salt, sulphur or mineral oils to injure or poison the tenderest trees, plants or shrubs. The potash and fish oil are active fertilizers and enrich the soil. The soap dissolves easily in water, and sprays perfectly. Used and endorsed by State Experiment Stations and by the U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.

50-lbs., \$2.50; 100-lbs., \$4.50; larger quantities proportionately less.

Write 10-cents for free "Manual of Plant Life."

**JAMES GOOD, Original Maker, 948 S. Front St., Philadelphia**

**RUBBER STAMP**

with your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in the pocket, with self-linking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter heads, etc., so that your letters cannot go astray.

**OUR OFFER:** Send us two new subscribers at 50c. per year each, and we will send you the rubber stamp with your name and address plainly.) **GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.**

**Stop Buying Sweat Pads!**

Use Hameless Adjustable Collars, and keep your horses in working condition 365 days in the year. No Hames to buy or Pads to bother with. Fits any horse, indestructible, cheapest and best. Ask your dealer—take no other; if he does not keep them, send for our catalog and introductory price. Agents Wanted. Write today.

**Johnston-Stocum Co., 210 State St., Caro, Mich.**

**HIGH GRADE HAIR SWITCHES**

FIRST QUALITY HUMAN HAIR, none better, (ordinary colors) at the following prices by mail postpaid:

20 in. 30 in.	\$0.90	24 in. 26 in.	\$0.95
22 in. 23 in.	1.25	28 in. 30 in.	3.25
24 in. 25 in.	1.40	32 in. 34 in.	4.50

Grays, Blondes, etc., 1/2 to 3/4 more.

Send sample for estimate.

Send sample of hair, we will match perfectly. Remit by post office or express money order, bank draft or registered mail. Money refunded if desired. Illustrated Catalogue of Switches, Wigs, Bangs, Pompadours, Waves, etc., FREE.

**ROBERTS SPECIALTY CO.,**  
114 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

THE OLD RELIABLE HAIR GOODS HOUSE.

Our faultless fitting WIGS and TOUPEES have been the standard for many years.



## OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This department is established for the benefit of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have anything to sell. The conditions: No display advertising will be placed in this department. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. An advertisement containing fifteen words or less, will be inserted at \$1 per issue, additional words six cents each. We cannot afford to do any book-keeping at this rate and therefore cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear. Five per cent. discount on orders to run three months or more.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## FOR SALE

40 ACRES Irrigated Land, in South Idaho. Will sell relinquishment for \$1450. L. E. Gott, Heyburn, Idaho.

200 ACRE Farm, \$4.00 acre. Buildings, orange grove, fruits, plants. Write H. Carruth, Longwood, Fla.

GINSENG—Seeds and roots for sale. Circular free. D. E. Baughay, Chambersburg Pa. Route No. 8.

WANT Small Farm, Hudson Valley or Western New York. Exchange well rented city houses. Box 233, Syracuse, N. Y.

COLLIES—Puppies from imported sires; winners, workers and companions. Prices reasonable. Glencroft Kennels, Nora, Ill.

GINSENG PLANTS for sale at low price. Fine plants two years old, \$5.00 per hundred. Geo. Butler, R. F. D. No. 10, Cheat Haven, Pa.

MILCH GOATS—Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal. Write G. H. Wickersham, 1240 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM or Business.—If you want to buy or sell any kind of business or property, anywhere at any price, address, Frank P. Cleveland, Real Estate Expert, 2855 Adams Express building, Chicago, Illinois.

## WANTED

WANTED—Census Office Clerks. Railway Mail Clerks. City Carriers. Post-office Clerks. October and November examinations everywhere. Over 10,000 appointments during 1909. Salary \$600 to \$1000. Annual vacation. No layoffs. Common education sufficient. Country residents eligible. Candidates coached free. Write immediately for schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. J 73, Rochester, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

LOOK—100 choice receipts for \$1. Address Lock Box 644, Union City, Pa.

BROTHER accidentally has discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. G. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

30 ENDLESS THRESHER BELTS—Second hand, but heavy and strong. Very low price and will ship for inspection. Other sizes second hand belts and pulleys. A 40-inch and 45-inch circular saw. Atlantic Mill Supply Co., Wilmington, Del.

COLD STORAGE is the best way of keeping fruit—everybody knows that. The Gravity Brine System (using ice and salt for cooling) gives better results than a refrigerating machine; lower first cost; absolute safety against breakdown. State capacity desired. Madison Cooper Co., 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

## When to Stop Cultivation in Orchards.

Early spring is the season when plants, vines and trees make the greatest and most rapid growth. For this reason cultivation should be commenced and pushed as early in the spring as possible, but never before the ground is dry enough to crumble nicely. Cultivation should be continued freely up to about August in New York state.

After August first it is not desirable to push the growth of grape vines, orchard trees or raspberries, blackberries, etc. Therefore, on or about August first, we stop cultivation. If cultivation is continued after August first a late succulent growth appears, whereas if cultivation is stopped August first the wood hardens, and by the opening of winter is in good condition to endure zero weather.

With strawberries, currants and gooseberries late growth is not serious, therefore they may be cultivated later.

Many orchardists sow cover crops such as rye, vetches, buckwheat, etc., in their orchards August first. These plants cover the ground before winter comes, preventing the washing of the soil by heavy storms and furnishing when plowed under next spring needed humus and fertility.

"Knowledge produceth humility; from humility proceedeth worthiness; from worthiness riches are acquired; from riches religion, and thence happiness."—Hitopadesa.

"Justice of thought and style, refinement in manners, good breeding and politeness of every kind, can come only from the trial and experience of what is best."—Duncan.

The total production of denatured alcohol in the United States during 1908 was 3,321,451 wine gallons and in 1909 about 4,500,000 gallons.



## Fun for the Family

A young man who was about to be married was very nervous, and while asking for information as to how he must act, put the question: "Is it kismet to cuss the bride?"—Brooklyn "Life."

Teacher—"Now, children, what is the greatest enemy of poultry?" Silence, no answer.

Teacher—"Who eats the most poultry?"

Pupils—"The minister!"—"Jugend" (Munich).

Helped Some.—Mrs. Gillet—"So there is a tablet in your transept to her memory. Did she do anything to bring people into the church?"

Mrs. Perry—"Well, I guess! She wore a new hat every Sunday for three years."—"Harper's Bazar."

Stood the Test.—"Mama, why don't you want me to play with that Kudger boy?"

"Because, dear, I know the family. He hasn't good blood in him."

"Why, mama, he's been vaccinated twice and it wouldn't take either time."—Philadelphia "Inquirer."

As Usual.—Green—"Smith asked me to forget my troubles this morning."

Brown—"What for?"

Green—"He wanted me to listen to his."—Chicago "News."

A Modern Affinity.—"And will you love me always?" asked the hero, in the sixth chapter.

"Love you!" cooed the heroine. "Oh, Morton! I will love you until—until the end of the chapter."—"Judge."

Not a Weight Lifter.—"Is the baby strong?"

"Well, rather! You know what a tremendous voice he has?"

"Yes."

"Well, he lifts that five or six times an hour!"—"Comic Cuts."

A Good Guess.—Molly—"What do you think will be the first thing Mr. Roosevelt will do in Africa?"

Coddle—"I think it will be to shoot ing g off gnu."—St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

## Quite Dry Enough.

Each Sunday the parson rode three miles to church. On this particular Sunday it was raining very hard. He rode the distance on horseback and, when he reached the church, was soaking wet.

Several of the good old sisters who were there early placed a chair before the fire for him and hung his wet coat up to dry.

"I am so afraid that I won't by dry enough to preach," he said.

"Oh," said one of the sisters, "when you get in the pulpit and start preaching, you will be dry enough."—The "Circle."

When Diplomacy Failed—Mistress—"Bridget, it always seems to me that the crankiest mistresses get the best cooks."

Cook—"Ah, go on wid yer blarney!"—"Illustrated Bits."

Patient.—Weary (lying under the apple tree)—"Say, mister, kin I have one of dem apples?"

Farmer—"Why, them apples won't be ripe for four months yit."

Weary—"Oh, dat's all right. I ain't in no hurry. I'll wait!"—"Life."

Correct.—"What's the best thing to induce chest expansion?"

"Medals."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Time to Strike.—Johnny—"They're makin' shingles out o' cement now-days."

Dickey—"I don't mind that so much, but if maw ever gets a pair o' cement slippers I'm goin' to run away!"—Chicago "Tribune."

The Inference.—Recruit—"Please, Sergeant, I've got a splinter in my 'and.' Sergeant-Inspector—"Wot yer been doin'?" Strokin' yer 'ead?"—"Punch."

Modern Service.—"Where are those oysters, waiter?"

"In a minute, sir; the house doctor is examining them."—"Journal Amusan."

## Wished He Was a Dog.

A Dutchman, addressing his dog, said: "You was only a dog, but I wish I vas you. Ven you go mit your bed in, you shust turn around drie times and lay down. Ven I go mit the bed in, I have to lock up de blace, and vind up the clock, and put the cat out, and on-dress myself; and my frau she vake up and scold; den the baby vakes up and cries, and I haf to valk him mid de house round; den maybe ven I gets myself to bed it is time to get up again. Ven you get up you shust stretch yourself, dig your neck a liddle, and you vas up. I haf to light de fire, put on de keddle, scrap some mit my vife already, and get my breakfast. You play around all day and haf blenty of fun. I haf to work all day and haf blenty of drubble. Den ven you die you vas dead; ven I die I haf to go to hell yet."

Judge—Why did you strike this man? Prisoner—What would you do, Judge, if you kept a grocery store and a man came in and asked if he could take a moving picture of your cheese?"—"Harper's Weekly."

The Penalty.—Sunday-school Teacher—"What was Adam's punishment for eating the forbidden fruit, Johnnie?"

Johnnie (confidently)—"He had to marry Eve."—"Life."

## Apple Outlook Very Poor.

Tivoli, N. Y.—Each week sees diminishing prospects for a good apple crop and nearly all the growers have given up hopes of the enormous yield the opening of the season promised. Taken as a whole the apple crop in this section will be almost a failure. There will be orchards, that if conditions are favorable, may make a good showing, but from present indications the greater part of the fruit will drop off. Trees that make a good showing are loaded with an enormous quantity of imperfect fruit with the best defective. The drop is heavy and will last the greater part of this month. The growers fear a heavy drop during the high winds in the fall.

The prospects for Greenings are good, as the trees make a good showing of fruit, with a smaller percentage of worthless stock. Baldwins are almost a failure. With all future conditions favorable, and making no allowances for defective fruit, the prospects for Greenings show 70 to 80 per cent. of normal, Baldwins less than 35, Duchess 75, Ben Davis and Kings 50 to 60, Newton Pippins about 30, with all other varieties light. With the exception of Greenings it is safe to say that the average for all other varieties will fall below 40 per cent.

There will be a fair crop of Clapp's and Kieffer pears. The present outlook for grapes is good, although there are reports of rot in some places. By repeated spraying it is expected any extensive trouble in that line can be avoided. The clusters are large and well filled out, with perfect fruit. The acreage shows a slight increase in some sections.

## Bottle Suicide.

Drunkenness for deepest troubles is often a preventive or a substitute for suicide, a "temporary suicide" as it were. Many men too cowardly to pull the trigger or take gas, deliberately and viciously commit suicide by the slow alcoholic route, and even say it is an easy way to die. And for this alcohol gets the blame.

Fortune Teller.—"Give me all the money you have and I will make it grow for you," the fortune teller said. Fruglia said he turned over his savings—\$41 in all—and saw the gypsy sew the money in a handkerchief. When she had finished, he said, she handed it back to him.

"Place this in your vest pocket, just over your heart," he says she told him. "Then get a small glass of water, stick the forefinger of your left hand in it and keep it there, while I pray for you."

"But don't open that package until I have been gone an hour," she said as she passed through the doorway.

When he opened the package he found that, instead of growing, his money had diminished. There was only \$41 and he communicated with the police.

Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich., for best list of fruit, grain, and stock farms.

GINSENG ROOTS and Seeds for sale. Write for prices. P. F. Lewis, Jamestown, N. Y.

Extension Ladders & CRATES IRONS MFG. CO. Linesville, Pa. B

EARN \$8 ADVERTISING OUR WASHINGTON, D.C. BOOKS. Write for particulars. A. W. SCOTT, COOKES, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 5c, FRAMES 15c, sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c, 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free. Consolidated Portrait Co., 180-174 W. Adams St., Chicago.

DIABETES CURED. For particulars send FULL description of your case to C. COVEY, R. D. 5, LANSING, MICHIGAN.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED. 10c. per roll, any size. Prompt attention given mail orders. Prints 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 x 4 1/2. 3c.; 4 x 5 to 3 1/2 x 5 1/2. 4c. J. M. Manning, 1062 Third Ave., N. Y. City.

GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address E. C. COVEY, R. F. D. 5, Lansing, Mich.

WHEELS, FREIGHT PAID \$0.75 for 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tires. With Rubber Tires, \$0.85. I sell, wheels 1/2 to 4 in. tread. Buggy Tops \$5.00, shafts \$2.00. Top Buggies \$12.00. Harness, \$5.00. Learn how to buy cheap. Catalog Free. Repair Wheels, \$0.50. Wayne Umbrella Factory, 141 N. 10th St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

LADIES Use Derna-Rosette to make the face ten years younger, price 50 cents; money back if not satisfied. Agents wanted—red hot seller. MRS. MILDRED DOUBLEDAY CO., Athol, Mass.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES are paid well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions and booklet of describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them free. Write now. Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

## LOOSE CHAIR ROUNDS

Put one of my little chair fasteners in that round. Guaranteed. 50 prepaid, 15c. J. N. HIERONYMUS, Fairbury, Ills.

## FOLDING BATH TUB

Weight 15 Pounds. Costs little. Requires little water. Write for special offer. N. Y. P. Bath Mfg. Company, 183 Chambers St., N. Y. City. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

## FREE BOOK ON CANCER.

An eminent specialist has written a book on the best method of treating Cancer. It should be read by every person who has Cancer. This book mailed free to anyone interested. Address Dr. A. D. Johnson, 1233 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

## WHY SUFFER

The dangers of Varicocele? I found the cure 16 years ago. Safe, sure, painless. Varicocele dethrones health and vitality. My book explains the symptoms and cure. Sent free. My specialty is varicocele, stricture, kidney, urinary, nervous and chronic diseases, both sexes. Pleasant accommodations for surgical cases. Consultation free. G. ALLAN ROWE, N. D., 60 N. IAGARA ST. N., BUFFALO, N. Y.



SEE THAT LOOP

## THE FARMER'S SEWING AWL

This newly patented sewing awl is the handiest little farm tool invented. It is practically a harness sewing machine. It makes a lock stitch and does away with old-fashioned bristles with "waxed ends" for sewing leather. It will sew through any thickness of leather green or dry. You can use it as a surgical instrument in sewing up wounds, such as wire cuts in stock.

It will sew canvas, carpets, rugs, shoes, gloves, etc. It is fine for women's use in tying comforters, etc. Every awl is supplied with both a straight and curved needle, grooved and fitted with an eye for the thread like a sewing machine needle. The handle carries the extra tools, so they are not easily lost. Handy to carry in the pocket.

It will save many dollars in repairing boots and shoes. The wheel shown in the cut carries the thread or "waxed end."

NOTE—After thread has been forced clear through the leather release the thread spool as shown in the illustration, and draw out twice the amount of thread as will cover distance you intend to sew, leaving needle stationary until thread has been drawn out. Then withdraw the needle, holding the thread rather firmly in left hand, merely allowing enough thread to go back to release needle to start new stitch. Proceed as in cut.

OUR OFFER. If you will send us three new subscriptions at 50 cents each, we will send you the Farm Sewing Awl for your trouble, postpaid, or given with Green's Fruit Grower, one year, for \$1.00, postpaid.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



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## The Victor makes the home circle complete

It brings into the home what nothing else can bring—the best music and entertainment by the foremost musical artists of the world, sung and played in a clear, full perfect tone, as true as life itself.

It brings you the classic music of the great composers; the stirring marches and patriotic songs that make the blood tingle and pulses jump; the dear old-time melodies that will live forever; the newest sentimental ballads, the latest song-hits of vaudeville, and the most rollicking minstrel fun.

### Name the greatest and the highest-paid singers and musicians in the world.

Caruso, Calve, Melba, Scotti, Sembrich, Tetrazzini, among grand opera stars;—among bands and orchestras—Sousa's, Pryor's and the United States Marine Band; among entertainers, May Irwin, Harry Lauder, Alice Lloyd, Vesta Victoria.

### They all sing and play for the Victor exclusively

The Victor is the most perfect instrument of its kind in every detail; and Victor records are made on the correct principle, and perfected beyond comparison.

### Only on the Victor can you get the pure reality

Only the Victor has that human tone-quality that seems to bring the living breathing singer right before you.

### The Victor turns your home into a musical fairyland

No more dull and dreary evenings after the day's work is done. You need not be lonesome for want of amusement. You can enjoy the same music and entertainment that delights crowded audiences every night at the theatres and opera houses in the leading cities of the world. No matter where you live or what kind of entertainment you want, the Victor brings it at its very best right into your own home.

### The best entertainment of every kind

No matter what kind of entertainment you want, you get the best and hear it at its best only on the Victor.

You can hear the stirring strains of celebrated bands and orchestras; beautiful sacred music; the dear old songs of heart and home; the liveliest dance music; solos and duets on your favorite instruments; the latest song hits; minstrel shows; the funniest comic selections, dialogues and recitations of the day; classic symphonies of the great composers; the magnificent voices of the greatest operatic stars; or whatever else you want, you can have it on the Victor by the world's best talent, played as the Victor alone can play it.

Adelina Patti says: "The Victor reproduces the human voice with such perfection that it seemed to me these artists were actually singing in my salon."

Scotti the great baritone says: "Never had I imagined that a talking machine could give such perfect results."

The Victor is as different from an old-fashioned talking machine as a mocking bird is from a parrot.

It is not only a source of pleasure but a means of education and improvement. It appeals to all tastes; touches every heart; and makes home doubly home-like.

### Anyone can play the Victor

You have no idea how easy it is to play the Victor.

You don't need to know a single note of music; and yet you can play the world's best music.

Even a child can play the Victor. It is just as easy as anything can be, and there is nothing to get out of order.

You wind up the Victor the same as you do a clock. Turning the handle winds up the motor that makes the turn-table revolve on which the record rests.

Then all you do is to put on the Victor Record you want to hear, start the turn-table revolving, place the reproducing needle on the record, and immediately you hear the music you have picked out, played so true to life that you imagine the performers themselves are standing before you.

### No other instrument like the Victor

The Victor stands alone as the one perfect instrument of its kind.

It is no more like the old-style talking machine than the improved harvester of the present day is like the old-style reaper.

The Victor is not only the highest type of talking-machine, but the greatest musical instrument the world has ever known.

Victor Records are far superior to all other records. They are records of quality—works of art from the recording of the artists' voices to the finished records.

You don't need to be afraid to touch Victor Records. You can pick them up any way you want without injuring them.

### A dealer near you sells Victors on convenient payments to those who wish it

We will send you his address if you will write us about it. Go and ask him to play for you on the Victor any record you want to hear. That puts you under no obligation, and it will show you what the Victor really is.

Don't rob yourself of the best and highest enjoyment that can be brought into any home.

### Go and hear the Victor You can't afford not to

Write us any way for the catalogue showing many styles of Victors, from \$10 up, and a list of more than 3,000 records, with portraits of 90 famous musicians.



### Look for this little dog

the famous Victor trade-mark on the horn and cabinet of every Victor and on every Victor record. It isn't a Victor without the dog.

## Use the Coupon. Victor Talking Machine Co.

11th & Cooper Streets, Camden, N. J.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal,  
Canadian Distributors.

To get best results, use only Victor Needles  
on Victor Records.

FILL OUT. CUT OFF. MAIL TO-DAY  
Victor Talking Machine Co.  
11th & Cooper Sts., Camden, N. J.  
Please send me Victor catalogues free, and full  
information about the easy-payment plan.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
State.....

A complete list of new Victor Records for August will be found in the August number of Munsey's, Scribner's, McClure's, Century, Everybody's, and September Cosmopolitan.



# WE FURNISH ALL THE MATERIAL NEEDED TO BUILD THESE HOUSES

PRICES WITHIN REACH OF ALL

**\$425**

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**HOUSE DESIGN No. 122**  
This is a cozy six room cottage of moderate size designed for people of moderate means, who are tired of paying rent. Four rooms on the first floor and two in the attic, giving the attic four chambers. One of these may easily be converted into a bath room, if desired. This cottage will make a comfortable and convenient home at a very low cost. Simplicity, economy and comfort have been the chief points aimed at. All unnecessary ornaments have been omitted and we are able to offer it at a price that is within the reach of everyone.



**HOUSE DESIGN No. 117**  
This is a handsome modern bungalow of liberal dimensions, being 39 ft. 6 in. wide and 27 ft. deep. The extreme simplicity of the bungalow type is emphasized in every line and gives this cottage that pleasing attractiveness so much in demand at the present time. It has six rooms, bath, pantry and commodious porch; in fact every modern convenience on the floor. No frills or flourishes just plain comfort at the least possible cost. If you have never lived in a bungalow, you have never enjoyed life. If you have you will like this one.



**HOUSE DESIGN No. 6**  
This is our leader, the best seller of any house ever designed anywhere, by anybody, at any price. Why? Because it comes nearer filling the requirements of a home than any house of its size ever built. It is 23 ft. wide and 33 ft. 6 in. long, not including the porch. It has seven rooms, bath, pantry and a large front porch. It is of handsome appearance and symmetrical outline. It is magnificently lighted and perfectly ventilated and has every modern comfort and convenience.



**HOUSE DESIGN No. 130**  
This handsome house has eight medium size rooms with bath and basement. Size 23 ft. 10 in. by 23 ft. 6 in. This is a design that can be most economically built, having eight rooms, pantry and bath. Vestibule entrance and large hall on the first floor, intercommunicating with kitchen, parlor and dining room. Four good size, well ventilated bedrooms with bath on the second floor. This is an ideal house in many respects and just the thing for a medium size family.



**HOUSE DESIGN No. 139**  
Here is a house that will please the most exacting. It is 29 ft. wide by 29 ft. deep, not including front porch or rear extension. It has eight rooms, bath and large pantry and wash room. The fire place in the parlor is flanked on either side by casement sash with leaded art glass. Another art glass window is placed in rear of dining room and still another on the stair platform. The rooms are all large and convenient and well lighted and ventilated. In external appearance it is pleasing and attractive. It is easy to build and easy to buy.



**HOUSE DESIGN No. 152**  
Here is an exceedingly handsome house of the two story bungalow design, with cement coating the outside. The low roof with its wide overhang and the massive front porch gives this house an air of solidity that harmonizes effectively with its simple outlines. The magnificent living room extends across the entire width of the house and communicates with the front porch through a pair of French windows that extend to the floor. The house has nine rooms, bath, two pantries and a large number of closets.

## OUR WONDERFUL OFFER PLACES THESE HOMES WITHIN YOUR REACH!

**NO MATTER HOW LIMITED YOUR MEANS. THERE IS NO WASTE IN OUR PROPOSITION!**

Of all wonderful offers advertised this unquestionably is the greatest. The Chicago House Wrecking Co. offers to place within your reach all the building material needed to construct the houses shown herewith at the prices listed above. This means that we are absolutely leaving out all middlemen's profits, and are dealing direct with the consumer; thereby saving you from 25 to 50 per cent.

Our ideas are absolutely original and no other firm in the world has ever before advertised to completely supply building material for homes such as is represented in this advertisement. We are the largest concern in the world devoted to selling lumber and building material direct to the consumer. We propose to furnish everything needed in the construction of these buildings. It will be in accordance with specifications which are so clear that there can be no possible misunderstanding. Our price, as given above, means for material all correctly laid out in accordance with our plans and specifications.

We will furnish you an itemized material list. We will also supply blue prints, architect's specifications and full information needed to properly and economically erect these homes. This is not an experiment with us. During the past few

months we have sold upwards of 500 complete homes

and built. All the material stored right in our main warehouse and yards at Chicago ready to ship promptly upon receipt of your order. We guarantee that every stick of material furnished is absolutely brand new. Don't pay any attention to jealous lumber dealers or unscrupulous merchants who may tell you to the contrary. We would not dare to advertise any unfair statement.

If you buy a building and receive any material that is in any way, shape or manner to the contrary of general and specific representation, we guarantee to take back such material at our expense and replace it with material strictly in accordance with our descriptions, or to refund to you the full purchase price of same or make such adjustment as meets with your entire approval.

As to our terms: they are as liberal as anyone can ask for. If you do not want to send money in advance, we will make shipment to be paid for after it reaches destination, provided you furnish us with absolutely satisfactory bank references. Our literature explains fully our operations.

On application we will furnish you the names of hundreds

of satisfied customers in all parts of the country. On application we will quote a price delivered freight prepaid at your railroad shipping point. Thus there will be no question as to the ultimate cost of the material. You will know all the facts before you buy. We are not asking you to buy a "cat in the bag." You will see what you buy with open eyes and we will prove to you that our terms are as liberal as anyone can possibly ask for.

We secure many standard stocks of lumber, building material and merchandise at various Forced Sales. Sometimes it is from Manufacturer's, then from Sheriff's as well as from Receiver's and other sales. Our yards cover over forty acres of land. Our institution is known everywhere. When you deal with us you are saving big money. Thousands have saved in the past and are now our steady patrons. It stands to reason that you will get a square, honorable deal. We are business men and we know full well the meaning of a satisfied customer. You deal with us once, you will buy from us often. Write to-day for detailed information.

## BLUE PRINTS FOR ANY OF THESE DESIGNS FREE TO THE PURCHASERS!

We will furnish you blue prints for any of these designs if you buy one of the buildings. It will be accompanied by a full set of working plans and material list. An itemized material list accompanying same is complete both in the description of the material used and also in describing the purpose for which each item is intended. If purchased in the usual way from the architect the plans would cost from \$25.00 to \$75.00. Our lists are made by experts with years of practical experience.

You will find these plans show many conveniences and requirement that have been quoted only in usually larger and costlier homes. We not only offer you homes that will be convenient and comfortable, but that will make a profitable investment as well. Houses that can be built for such prices that will bring you in good returns for your money.

If you buy building material from us at our specified prices, we will furnish you the plans, specifications and material list without charge. If, however, you prefer to first receive the plans and study the possibility of applying same for your own particular use, then we make you the following offer:

We will furnish you the set of the design shown in this advertisement or for any of the designs shown in our special

"Book of Plans" referred to elsewhere in this advertisement, for same the sum of \$2.00, which amount you can remit to us and the complete plans will be sent free of all charge to your address.

Upon receipt of them if you decide to make the purchase of the full bill from us, then we will allow the \$2.00 to apply towards our price. If for any reason you decide not to use the plans, and prefer to return them to us within thirty days after receiving them, we will refund you \$1.50, thus making the information cost you only 50c. We assure you this does not pay for the expense involved.

## HOT WATER HEATING PLANTS! STEAM HEATING PLANTS! PLUMBING MATERIAL!

We will furnish a complete hot water heating plant consisting of a sectional hot water heater, handsome cast iron radiators, all necessary pipe, valves and fittings, a complete set of blue prints, working drawings and complete specifications, so that any ordinary mechanic handy with the use of tools can easily install the plant. We will also loan all the necessary tools needed in putting in such a plant and will at the same time furnish a binding guarantee covering 365 days, making you perfectly safe as to the quality of our material. We will supply all the above for the designs shown in this advertisement at the following prices:

Design No. 122, Price \$152.00 Design No. 117, Price \$176.21  
Design No. 6, Price \$165.56 Design No. 136, Price \$222.63  
Design No. 152, Price \$255.87

Every bit of material supplied in these heating plants is guaranteed brand new and first class in every particular.

We will furnish a complete steam heating plant consisting of a sectional steam heater, handsome cast iron radiators, all necessary pipe, valves and fittings, a complete set of blue prints, working drawings and specifications, so that any ordinary mechanic handy with the use of tools can easily install the plant. We will also loan all the necessary tools needed in putting in such a plant and will at the same time furnish a binding guarantee covering 365 days, making you perfectly safe as to the quality of our material. We will supply all of the above for the designs shown in this advertisement at the following prices:

Design No. 122, Price \$124.43 Design No. 117, Price \$147.84  
Design No. 6, Price \$180.80 Design No. 130, Price \$196.84  
Design No. 152, Price \$229.63

Every bit of material supplied in these heating plants is guaranteed brand new and first class in every particular.

We will furnish all the needed Plumbing Fixtures for the houses shown in this advertisement, guaranteed new and perfect and consisting of a bath tub, a closet, a washstand, a kitchen sink, with all necessary pipe and trimmings complete, to install everything needed above the ground (except Design No. 122, which has no bath room, and with which we furnish only the sink, pipe and fittings) at the following prices:

Design No. 122, Price \$18.00 Design No. 117, Price \$97.50  
Design No. 6, Price \$75.50 Design No. 130, Price \$75.50  
Design No. 152, Price \$97.50

### CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., CHICAGO.

Send me free of all charges:

Your complete General Catalog No. 69 .....  
Your Special Book of House and Barn Plans.....  
Your Book on Hot Water, Steam Heating and Plumbing Material.....

If you desire to send for plans at once, fill in this space.

Enclosed find \$2.00 in .....for which send me your complete set of blue prints, plans and specifications for design No. ....

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### FREE, Our Book of Plans Mammoth Catalog No. 69

Our Book of Plans is unquestionably the finest publication of its kind. It shows, true to life, fifty houses and barns, describes them in a general way, and shows the first and second floor design of all houses and the interior arrangement of all barns; gives price complete and at the same time shows the additional cost of plumbing, heating and painting. Even if you have no immediate intention of building, you must send for this book. Fill in the coupon to the left and we will send it to you at once.

Complete Blue Prints of any of the designs are furnished at \$2.00 each with privilege of returning same and receiving a credit of \$1.50, so the net cost would be but 50c. Or keep the Blue Print and when you purchase your building material from us for the complete construction, we will give you credit in full for the \$2.00 charged you for the plans.

Our mammoth General Catalog contains 10,000 bargains of merchandise for the home, the field, the factory and the office. Represents our complete stock bought at various sheriff's, receivers' and manufacturers' sales. Gives illustrations and explains our quotations. Tells all about our wonderful stock. It is a price maker in every sense of the word. You will find that in every instance we undersell regular merchandise houses. Goods are described for just what they are. There are some 450 pages of interesting quotations and reading matter. You will also find that we show our Rugs, Carpets and Floor Coverings in their natural colors, so that you can see just what they look like after you receive them. You must write us for this book at once. It costs \$2.00 to produce each book, but we mail it free of all charge if you fill in the coupon to the left.

## CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., CHICAGO